Beaver & Gephart

Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will not be at "at home" to callers after to-day.

THE soldiers of Servia and Bulgaria are prepared to engage in open hostilities.

SENATOR SHERMAN has been telling some wholesome truths to the people of Virginia.

THE disfranchisement of colored voters in the Southern states is the great crime of the age.

THE price of property in Washington has greatly depreciated since the beginning of the Democratic administration.

LYDIA THOMPSON is coming over again to receive bouquets from the grandsons of her first American admirers.

THE proof of Democratic fraud in Cincinnati is positive and by it ten Democratic representatives and four senators were elected.

PITTSBURG has 83 millionaires whose wealth aggregates $231,000,000. She has a larger number of rich men in proportion to population than any other place in the country.

DE LESSEPS only asks $128,000,000 as yet in excess of original estimates for the Panama grave of French capital. He will ask for another increase before he completes the ditch.

THE mud in Williamsport is so deep that several young ladies have recently stuck fast in it, having to unbutton their shoes and step out of them in order to free themselves.

FROM the Chambersburg *Repository*: If there is anything in prophesy James A. Beaver has only to live until the term of Governor Pattison expires to be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

IF we were Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer and the Philadelphia *Press* would print such a distressed-looking portrait of us, we'd feel like shooting somebody. It's a pity to spoil the face of a good looking lady.

THE Genesta, which raced with and was beaten by the Puritan, a few weeks ago, made the fastest yachting time on record on crossing the ocean homeward bound. Twenty days and ten hours was the time.

WHAT a fortunate thing for the Virginia Democrats that when Grant captured Lee at Appomattox, he did not take his saddle. If he had, the Democratic party of Virginia would have had no platform in 1885.

LORD JOHN MANNERS attempted to address a meeting in Leicester, England, a day or two ago, but was prevented by a fight which occurred and which resulted in breaking several heads and much furniture. It seems to us that this was very bad *manners*. There are evidently some English people who don't have much respect for Manners.

A NUMBER of wealthy English flax-manufacturers, who desire to "secure the benefits of the protection afforded their business by the American tariff laws, and escape the ruinous competition to which they are subjected under the free trade policy of England," are making arrangements to bring their machinery and set it to work in the United States. Let the free traders try their teeth on that little nut.

CONKLING indulged in an interview the other day with the object of venting his spleen against Republicans who are now the constituted leaders of the party. The gentleman who wrote out this interview is Mr. Amos F. Learned, a gentleman whose character for truth is quite as good as Mr. Conkling's. But there is a dispute between these gentlemen. Conkling says he did not authorize the publication of the interview while Learned says he did. Which of these gentlemen tells the truth? We are of opinion that Conkling really did authorize its publication, and is now ashamed of it and would like to back out.

The Crime of the Age.

In a speech at Chester, Pa., on the evening of Thursday October 29, Senator John I. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, spoke as follows regarding the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South:

The question of supreme importance to the welfare of the Republic is to secure to the colored voters of the South an opportunity for education and the right to vote freely and to have their votes truly counted.

This right has been threatened, and very often nullified, ever since the "Invisible Empire" was inaugurated at the South under the reign of the Ku-klux Klan. And it practically ceased to exist when the military power of the nation was withdrawn and the colored race left under the domination of the old slave oligarchy.

While the people of the North have been engaged in the conquests of peace to secure the supremacy of the Republic among the nations of the earth, this old aristocracy of the South, strengthened by the increase of power in Congress and in the Electoral College, which followed the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored race, has marched forward through fields of woe, persecution and bloodshed to its political dominion in every Southern State, in the Lower House of Congress and in the White House.

So firmly was this dominion established in the South in 1880 that a distinguished rebel general, now a senator, pledged the votes of the solid South to the Democratic candidates for president and vice president at the convention which nominated them, and they got them.

In the presidential contest of last year the 153 electoral votes of this Southern oligarchy were generally regarded as secure for the Democratic ticket, and they were so cast. Thirty-eight of them were based upon the census of the colored people, while the electoral franchise of colored voters was practically a dead letter.

The electoral vote of the North in 1884 was 248. Therefore, it required only forty-eight votes, in addition to the 153 of the solid South, to elect the Democratic candidates, while the Republican party must have elected 201 electors out of 248 to carry the election. Five states of the North voted Democratic by small majorities, and Mr. Cleveland was elected according to the forms of law. He had 62,683 plurality over Mr. Blaine by reason of the suppression of the colored vote at the South, but he was in a minority of 222,951 on the whole vote.

Where there was any election worthy of that name under a Republican government, Mr. Blaine was overwhelmingly victorious, carrying seventeen out of twenty-two states, and the moral victory was very strongly in favor of the Republican party and its policy throughout the country.

Mr. Cleveland's title to the presidency must be traced to the solid South, with its 153 electors solidified for him by the horrible crimes of the Ku-klux Klan—by the midnight scourging and murder of citizens for exercising the rights of free opinion and action—by the persecution of ministers of the Gospel and school teachers for their efforts to educate and elevate a down-trodden race—by the infamous black codes, enacted to subjugate the freedmen of the South—by the suppression of Republican majorities in the South by means of the "Mississippi plan," murder, intimidation, frauds, force, cunningly devised laws to prevent colored voters from voting, tissue ballots, fraudulent counting of votes, and by the suppression of the freedom of the press and of the right of free public discussion.

In all these crimes committed to disfranchise and subjugate a race, manumitted and enfranchised by the nation, after four years of war waged to preserve it from destruction by the old slave oligarchy, we behold the counterpart of the rebellion incarnated and entrenched, in the Solid South. These outrages have been proven over and over again, by a multitude of witnesses before Congressional committees investigating them from the era of the Ku-Klux-Klan down to that of Danville, Va., and Copiah County, Mississippi, in the elections of 1883.

The ratio of votes to the population in each section, at the last Presidential election was, in the South, 1 to 6 9-14, in the North, 1 to 4 9-22. In Georgia it was 1 to 10 4-5.

The votes cast in the election of the 153 electors of the Solid South amounted to 2,994,531, averaging 10,572 for each elector; while the total vote cast for the 248 electors of the North was 7,039,508 averaging 28,385 for each elector.

The average number of votes for electors in Georgia was 11,970, in Pennsylvania it 32,080.

These facts and figures show how solid the South was for the Democratic party in the last presidential election, how largely the Republican vote is suppressed to keep the South solid and that a vote in the South counted nearly one and a half times as much in the choice of a president as a vote at the North. In Georgia a vote counted two and three-quarter times as much as in Pennsylvania.

Ferdinand Ward's Sentence.

Ferdinand Ward, the young man who at one time was a student of the Bellefonte Academy, leaving suddenly and disgracefully, and later was associated with Fish and Grant in business in New York City, perpetrating frauds which impoverished his friends, was on Saturday sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. His frauds were peculiarly bold and shameless and ever since the failure of his firm occurred they have been the all-absorbing topic among people of all classes.

The trial which just closed, was based upon only one of his many fraudulent transactions, and the heaviest penalty which could be imposed is surely inadequate punishment. Yet it is perhaps all that will be imposed and he will come out of the penitentiary a rich man. Probably no efforts will then be made to convict him on other transactions, because of the difficulty after so long a time to procure competent witnesses. It is said that by good conduct in the penitentiary he can limit his imprisonment to six yerrs.

The New York *Tribune* remarks that no fault can be found with judge or jury. The trial was conducted admirably by Judge Barrett and the jury did their full duty. The prosecuting officers, it is said, complain that Ward's actions were so circumspect, and guarded with so much cunning, that it was extremely difficult to frame an indictment against him which would hold. But if this statement is true, it certainly goes to show that the state of the law is bad, and that instead of providing easily attainable remedies for notorious and demonstrated wrongs, it involves every question of criminal procedure in such a haze of subtleties and crooked definitions and distinctions that an adroit rogue finds in the statutes which should be his terror protection and defence. What is absurd is that when a man has stolen millions through a long process of complicated but indubitable fraud, the officers of the law should be compelled to spend weeks in studying opportunities to frame an indictment against him which cannot be broken down, and that it should be necessary to confine the proceedings to a single item of his villainy, which, when brought home to him, can only be visited with a wholly inadequate penalty. To say that the public are sufficiently protected against such crimes as Ward has committed, in the fact of his trial, conviction and sentence, would be to confess to a hopeless deficiency in the sense of proportion.

And if, after this relatively feeble result has been reached, there is reason to believe that Ward is virtually purchasing, by six years of imprisonment, the right to live luxuriously the rest of his life upon the stolen fortune concealed by him with this express end in view, it is clear that Society will have no cause for congratulation in reviewing the outcome of its contest with this audacious thief. Such an outcome indeed is only less unsatisfactory than would have been the escape of Ward with his plunder. It cannot be said that he is punished as he deserves. If he succeeds in retaining a considerable share of his plunder he will not have been punished at all. Yet it is extremely doubtful whether his hidden treasure will be discovered, or, being discovered, will be recovered. The suggestions of this trial altogether are not comforting, and the public ought not to be encouraged to accept such a result as a satisfaction of justice. In the existing state of the law it may be the best that can be secured, but that only shows that the law needs amendment. As to the consideration that the convictions of Fish and Ward are healthy signs from a moral point of view, perhaps it is not necessary to say more than that any society in which such crimes as these men committed were not emphatically and all but unanimously condemned would be too corrupt and profligate to endure.

England's Advance.

The gradual changes in the Government of Great Britain, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, must always be a subject of interest to the people of the United States, if for no other reason than because to a large proportion of our people that country is their Fatherland. At the time of our revolution, and the adoption of our form of Government, it was regarded by English statesmen as a wide and wild departure from tested methods of government, and predicted by them to be a short lived experiment. We have passed the century, and the changes with us have certainly not been toward the restriction of self government; while England has moved in the forward direction so much more rapidly than we that she has nearly overtaken us. The abolition of the last relic of Feudalism as it exists in the hereditary House of Lords, by changing it to an elective representative Senate, will put her abreast with us, and that change seems to be imminent. When a statesman like Lord Rosebury joins the many voices in its favor, as he did the other day at Wrexham, the end cannot be far off. He avowed himself in favor of changing that body from a hereditary to a delegated body, with admission to its membership of representation from the colonies, or, if the people desired it, the total abolition of the House of Lords. There are men who are yet young who can recall the time when such a proposition would have consigned the statesman making it to political oblivion. Now there are powerful men in both parties who advocate it.

THE Texas papers are unanimous in urging that the iron and wood for the new capitol should come from within the State. Many writers declare that Texas iron is the best in the United States. "In fact," says one, "it is the only iron from which a car wheel can be made that will answer the purpose without the admixture of other iron." Another statement is equally striking: "All the stone and iron used is to come from our soil, and so should the timber. Not a stick or a plank should be imported. If a wall were to be built around Texas she could become more self-sustaining than any other State." The development of the natural resources of Texas is an object worthy of all the encouragement of the *Statesman* and its contemporaries. But there are much more substantial reasons for such encouragement than the mere subserving of State pride. The country at large is interested in opening the interior of Texas to commerce, and the use of Texan material for the new capitol would necessitate the building of new roads. Texas will not begin to show its wonderful resources until the roads to the interior are made fit for travel.

A "GREEN BOY" who acted as apothecary's assistant in an Akron, O., drug store has nearly killed one of his employer's customers by giving him morphine on a prescription which called for quinine. The obvious moral is that "green boys" should not be allowed to perform such a responsible service as that of filling prescriptions, but it loses some of its force from the fact that a very few weeks ago a reputable and experienced New Jersey druggist sacrificed two human lives through exactly the same error. Not only should green boys be banished from behind druggists' counters, but it ought not to be possible, either through their proximity on the shelves, similarity of jars or other misleading features, for morphine to be mistaken for quinine by the greenest or most negligent of druggists or drug clerks. Druggists will have to learn this, though it is evident that some are not likely to find it out until they are sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

IT IS A common expression by many that Mr. Cleveland is better than his party. In any acts of his which tend to break up his party and destroy it he undoubtedly is, for by these acts he recognizes the unworthiness of his party, and that he is doing his country a service in disappointing his party friends. Mr. Cleveland has, of late, frequently rebuked his Democratic friends in unmistakable terms. For these services to morality and in the interest of good government Mr. Cleveland has been justly applauded. May he not be the instrument selected to destroy the Democratic party? If so a splendid fame awaits him.

THE wholly unexpected news of the death of General George Brinton McClellan causes a shock, even among those who have been disappointed in his military career. It is not to be forgotten that in the early part of the Civil War the hopes of the country rested more upon McClellan than upon any other soldier. He was an accomplished officer, who had studied the art of war as taught in the books, especially of European authors, with complete thoroughness. There were no books to teach it as it had to be practiced along a vast frontier, with a view to invasion, in the wilds of America. The attempted application of European methods to campaigning in this country failed, and McClellan had to be superseded by another and then another, and so on until Grant was found. Unfortunately for McClellan, the politicians got hold of him and filled him with ideas that he could save the country at the White House; that he was the victim of the jealousies of the President and his cabinet. His resignation of his commission was an act which no one had so much reason to regret as himself, and since he offered it he has been simply a politician and not a successful one. But no one can deny that he was a patriotic man, and even his bitter enemies, if he had any, must acknowledge that he was an upright and accomplished gentleman.

IN precinct A, 4th ward, Cincinnati, with only 720 voters registered, returned 972 ballots, while there were but about 600 votes actually cast on election day, and nearly 400 Democratic tickets were stuffed into the ballot box after the polls had closed. In precinct E, 8th ward, the registration book was taken away, and repeating in the Democratic interest was done openly, one man voting seven times under different names, and two boys residing in Kentucky being allowed to vote and receiving money therefor. It was the ballot box of this ward which had the hinges broken off, and was afterward tied up with a rope. It is easy to see that the Democratic majority on the face of the returns would be reversed were the gross and palpable frauds righted in these two precincts alone, and that the claim of the Republicans, the day following the election, that they elected every legislative candidate save Harlan was a just one.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON was a villain; history long ago established that fact. No new charge that can be brought against him can make him any worse. Therefore, the talk about his plans for a forcible reconstruction of the South after the war, his attempt to get Grant out of the way and to overthrow the loyal congress are not likely to make his memory any more contemptible than it now is. We do not believe that a further discussion of the subject is profitable. We regard Senator Chaffee's recollections of what his near friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, said on the subject as conclusive, and his recollections of Grant's language are unmistakable in reference to Johnson's guilt. But *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

SENATOR EUSTIS, of Louisiana, a vigorous opponent of Cleveland's administration, is going to keep an establishment at Washington this winter, the drawing room of which shall be the most brilliant that city has seen for several decades. He will thus secure the assistance of the ladies of the Eustis family, who, they say, are smarter than the Senator, and of course much more facinating. This looks like taking an unfair advantage of the bachelor President, who has only a literary sister to oppose all this Louisiana loveliness and tact. This is another instance of the divided counsels of the Democracy, for Senator Eustis is a dyed-in-the-wool specimen.

THERE have been 2,651 deaths from small pox in Montreal this season, up to October 31, and over three thousand cases are now known to be in existence. The public are discouraged, business is suffering and there is now a demand for physicians from New York or Philadelphia to come on and advise what shall be done. Compulsory vaccination is to begin to-day, but the French are likely to resist it as heretofore. With winter approaching, the outlook in Montreal is very gloomy.

ACCORDING to Gen. McClellan's request, the funeral services over his remains were devoid of much pomp or ceremony. They occurred on Monday morning.

TENNYSON's latest poem is entitled "Vastness." It is said to be immense.

GENERAL NOTES.

Seattle, in distant Oregon, is lighted by electricity.

Melbourne letter carriers are clad in scarlet from head to foot.

The estimated reduction of the public debt for October is $13,500,000.

A cow's horn, 5½ feet in length, is one of the curiosities of California.

A man in Norristown, Pa., has a dog for which he has refused $500.

The second crop of green peas is on the Wilmington, N. C., market.

Circuses are charged $150 for the privilege of exhibiting in Macon, Ga.

Costly living is given as the cause for the loss of students at Yale College.

A census shows 3,000,000 skeletons in hat closet of Paris, the Catacombs.

A man at Lancaster, Pa., is picking his second crop of raspberries this season.

More than 20,000,000 cabbages are necessary to supply Chicago with sauerkraut.

There are 150 cases of whooping cough in the town of Beechtree, Elk county, Pa.

An oyster opener in New York found 26 pearls of good quality and size in one bivalve.

A miniature copy of the capitol at Washington is being built for the State of Georgia.

The streets of Salisbury, N. C., are being macadamized with gold quartz worth $15 a ton.

Nearly 200 compositors were engaged in setting the registry lists of New York and Brooklyn.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that a will scrawled in a candle box is a legal instrument.

Of the 100,000 acres of vineyard in California only one tenth is planted with the raisin varieties of grapes.

The system of selling poor people by auction still prevails in Nova Scotia. The lowest bidder gets the pauper.

Three hundred barrels of apples are converted into jelly every day at Albany, N. Y., for importation to Germany.

Hack drivers in Chicago are arrested and fined for neglecting to keep their lamps trimmed and burning at night.

A recent traveler says the Australians are more like Americans in their conversation and manners than Englishmen.

It is now said that the over-draw check rein, by reason of muscular strain upon the eyes, produces blindness in horses.

The mortality from smallpox among Catholics in Montreal and suburbs last week was 365, against 326 the previous week.

The Canadian Cabinet is divided on the question of Riel's fate, but the majority are in favor of carrying out the sentence.

A New York artist has been ordered to pay $3,335 for failing to fulfill a contract to paint 20 pictures a year for 5 years at $30 apiece.

Gold bearing quartz has been discovered in Hampshire county, W. Va., and quite a number of people are flocking to the "diggins."

According to an official report the population of the English prisons is 16,221, about 1,000 less than at the corresponding time last year.

The evidence in the Walkup poisoning case, at Emporia, Kan., was concluded on Saturday, and the summing up to the jury began Monday.

One Bowers secured the postoffice at Chico, Cal., upon bogus petition. The department learned the fact and ousted him, S. D. Sproul getting the place.

A London critic has discoved that Lady Constance Howard's book on etiquette, just published in London, was stolen bodily from a manuscript writ en many years ago.

A case of fatal poisoning from licking postage stamps is reported. It is held that the gum, under certain conditions, is capable of absorbing foreign matter floating in the air.

The town of Kimberly, South Africa, has sent out in the last 15 years diamonds worth in the rough $200,000,000, and which brought, after cutting, mounting, etc., $500,000,000.

In August, 1884, the colored people of Wathena, Kansas, began a protracted meeting, which has been kept up ever since, without missing a night. There is no telling when it will end.

The defalcation of Henry Davis, the Fitchburg railroad freight depot collector, at Boston, is reported to be only $1,000, and the warrant for his arrest charges the embezzlement at only $200.

Mrs. Ellen Finn, of Cincinnati, for making false affidavits to a pension claim, and continuing to draw a pension after she had married a second time, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

William Boettger, late Republican candidate for County Treasurer, Cincinnati, has filed notice of contest of the election of Frank Rotterman, Democrat, to that office, alleging the receiving of over 2,000 illegal votes by Rotterman.

The authorities of Elsinor, Norway, have issued orders that all unvaccinated persons must appear within two weeks and have their arms scratched, or pay a fine of 50 cents for every day they go unvaccinated after receiving the notice.

In some parts of Russia quinine is of no account for the cure of chills and fever. Instead crabs are soaked in whisky and dried in a hot oven. They are then pulverized and administered in small doses. It is said this generally effects a cure.

The package of white powder concealed in the clothing of the Chicago man Talbot, who committed suicide in the cell of the Cambridge (Mass.) police station, proves to be morphine. The poison had been carried by him for many months.

Poetry.

GOD IS EVERYWHERE.

I have been where the flowers are sweetest,
Where roses and lilies are fair;
Where their fragrance and beauty are richest,
And I saw God's handiwork there.

I have been where the mountains are highest,
Snow capped, and some evergreen crowned;
Where the glacies and fir trees are grandest,
And lo! there His workings I found.

I have been where the valleys are deepest,
Walled in by gray crags on each side;
With the elk and the antelope fleetest,
And there, too, His workers abide.

I have been by the great winding river;
I have list to its murmurings low,
And the waves that rolled over each other
Reflected His face in their flow.

I have been to the thick growing forests,
All domed and arched over with green,
And in each tender shoot and grown oak tree
The wealth of His wisdom I've seen.

I have been in the earth's deepest bowels,
'Mong caverns of metal and gold,
And in mine slopes, and gangways and coal pits
The tale of His greatness was told.

I have been to the din of the workshop;
And dazzled by workmanship grand:
But the clang of those hammers rang clearly:
"Jehovah wrought these by man's hand!"

I have been to the students close study,
Where the noblest men of our kind
Write their volumes—rich food for the millions,
Yes, and there I saw His great mind.

I have been to the land's farthest borders,
On oceans through valleys of green,
And 'mong all of earth's workings and workers
God's handiwork always I've seen,

I have been—no, not been to the future;
Eternity's so dim to me;
But I hold that who enters its portals
The Master's great kingdom will see.

WILL S. MONROE.

A BOSTON LYRIC.

When the winter morn is breaking over landscapes white with snow,
And the cold has sent the mercury down to ten or twelve below;
When the boarders, shivering, rise from bed and quickly don their clothes
And hurry to the parlor stove to thaw their freezing toes;
When people who must be at work by seven o'clock or so
With gloved hands shield their ears as through the streets they go;
When the cans of milk are frozen that are standing at the door
And everybody says it never was so cold before,
Then the sad and gentle maiden from her slumber sound awakes,
But no attempt to leave the couch—so snug and warm—she makes.
She feels she's not quite rested. All day yesterday she shopped;
And skated at the rink last night until she nearly dropped.
"I'll take another nap," she said, the beautiful young lady.
"And meantime ma will light the fire and get the breakfast ready."

—*Boston Courier.*

Our Story Teller.

Miss Sarah.

"No, not a single cent do they get from me," said Miss Sarah Jenkins with a peculiar expression of her thin lips, as she took her spectacles from her nose and slowly replaced in its envelope the letter she had been reading to her friend, Miss Hepzibah Lackey. "I think I know my duty as well as most folks, an' givin' help to Susan Bayard and her children don't come under that head."

"But being as they are your own kin," said Miss Hepzibah, deprecatingly, "it's only natural for them to look to you."

"Let 'em look. They'll take it out in lookin'. I told Tom when he married Susan Bayard that the day'd come when he'd rue it. She was allers spindlin' an' sort of helpless. But Tom was that headstrong he wouldn't listen to nobody. He spent his last cent in buying that farm over to Milford, an' then had to mortgage it before he could start his crops."

"It was unfortunate his dying so soon," said Miss Hepzibah, who was a kindly old soul. "If he'd a lived a couple of years more he'd paid for the place and left Susan comfortable. I shouldn't wonder but she'd had a hard pull these two years to get along with those three children."

"Most likely she has. But I don't see as I'm called upon to sholder her. Goodness knows I've enough already without looking for any more."

"Yes, your hands are pretty full—that's a fact," said Miss Hepzibah. "I hear folks sayin' every day that they don't know what the minister would do without you."

"I reckon I labored pretty faithful in the Master's vineyard," said Miss Sarah "if I do say it, as shouldn't."

"And you'll get your reward, Miss Jenkins," said Miss Hepzibah as she arose to go. "You can always take comfort in thinking that. But I do wish you could see your way to help Susan a bit."

"She don't deserve help," and Miss Sarah's tone was decidedly acid. "She oughter to have taken my advice in the first place. I told 'em how it would be, and it comes out pretty much as I said. I told Tom she was too everlasting delicate and would break down in less'n five years. But he would have his own way and marry her, an' now here she is laid up just as I said she'd be."

"Pity they didn't listen to you," said Miss Hepzibah, as she went out. "But you know your folks is generally mortal headstrong."

Miss Jenkins often boasted that she never spent an idle moment; and there was always work of some kind or another for her to do; but after her visitor had gone she sat for some time with her hands in her lap, thinking over the contents of the letter she had just received.

"Tom's marriage with Susan Bayard, the orphan daughter of a man who, to use the expression of his neighbors, had never been "forehanded," had not pleased his sister, who thought Susan far too delicate and dainty to prove of much help as the wife of a farmer of slender means.

Tom, however, had been very happy in his wedded life, and had never regretted his choice, as he took pains to say to his sister whenever he wrote to her.

And Miss Sarah, who wasn't as good a Christian as she thought herself, and did not fancy being called a false prophet, resented his happiness, and allowed a feeling of enmity to grow up in her heart against Susan.

Tom's death, seven years after his marriage, was a terrible blow to his wife and children, who were left almost penniless.

But Susan, knowing the way in which she was regarded by her sister-in law, did not dream of calling upon Miss Sarah for help.

Through the influence of a friend the young widow secured the position of teacher in a district school and for two years, on a very slender salary, had managed to keep the wolf from the door.

Then the mortgage on her home was foreclosed, and a long illness which followed her removal from the farm to a small room in the village of Milford made it necessary for the trustees of the school to provide another teacher in her place.

The sale of the furniture of the farm house provided Susan with money to defray her expenses during her illness; but she found herself when convalescent utterly penniless and with three small children looking to her for support.

It was then that, with a heavy heart, she wrote to her sister-in-law, and it was a letter which ought to have called forth only sympathy and pity from the recipient, but which gave Miss Sarah only a strange sort of pleasure, being able at last to say, "I told you so."

As she sat in her kitchen that warm July afternoon, the quiet broken only by the ticking of the large eight-day clock and the purring of the cat by the stove, she was thinking what she would write in reply; in what she would remind Susan of Tom's declaration that "neither he nor her should ever ask for a favor or a cent at his sister's hands."

The clock struck with a loud, whirring noise, which aroused Miss Jenkins with a start from her reverie, and she sprung up surprised and shocked to find how long she had been idle.

"I'll let her wait awhile for my answer," she thought, "It'll do her good to be in suspense a bit. And I reckon it ain't too late to go after them blackberries in the medder-lot. First thing I know them pesky boys will be after 'em, and I won't have none for jam."

She put on her sun-bonnet, and taking a large tin pail from the pantry, went out. She paused on the path which led to the meadow to look back at the house, thinking it was very likely Susan had calculated on being asked to take her abode there.

It was a large, old-fashioned house with roomy chambers, wide fire-places, and plenty of windows. The grounds surrounding it were shaded, and an abundance of flowers bloomed in the front garden. It would have been a grand place for children to play, but none had ever played there since Tom had been grown. The place had been left to Miss Sarah by her aunt, and Tom had no share in it. Miss Sarah, however, had cared for and supported her brother who was very much her junior, until he was able to strike out for himself; and she had made him a present of $500 when he had obtained his majority. She thought she had done more than her duty by him, and she desired that he should pay her some consideration in the matter of his marriage. She had never felt the same toward him since, though she tried to heed the old motto, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," whenever she spoke to him.

The blackberries in the meadow were very ripe and large, and so plenteous that Miss Sarah had no difficulty in filling her pail in a very short time.

It occurred to her as she walked homeward that perhaps the minister's wife would want to make jam, too, and would appreciate the gift of a few quarts of berries, such as these. So, on reaching home, Miss Sarah filled a small pail with the fruit, and starting out again, turned her steps toward the village.

"I looked such a sight in this sunbonnet, I'd reckon I'd best go in the back way," she thought as she approached the neat frame dwelling in which her pastor lived. "Like as not they've got company to tea."

The heat, combined with the long walk to the village, had caused Miss Sarah to feel very tired, and as she entered the minister's garden, and her eyes fell on a delightful shaded arbor, she concluded to rest a few minutes until she was cooler.

"My face must be as red as a beet," she thought, as she seated herself on one of the rustic chairs. "I wish to goodness I'd brought my umberell."

She had just concluded that she was sufficiently cooled off to present herself at the house, when she heard voices, and peering out through the vine, with which the arbor was well screened, she saw Mr. Lawton, accompanied by a lady, coming down the path.

Miss Sarah drew back, and wished very sincerely that she had not thought of bringing the berries, or had stopped at home long enough to put on a nice dress; for the lady was a stranger, and looked so exquisitely neat and cool that Miss Sarah felt herself by contrast decidedly untidy.

She had no doubt that the minister was about to show his companion the way to the arbor, and her heart sank at the thought of being found in such a plight. But, suddenly the stranger paused, and bent to pick a rose of great beauty.

"If we could only be like this rose," she said, "as fair within as without."

"You forget," said Mr. Lawton, "how often we see worms eating into the very hearts of the most beautiful roses!"

"Is nothing true, then! Are we never to be able to put faith in the outward seeming of anything or any one?"

"Those who make the loudest professions are often the most corrupt," said the minister, "and as I was saying a moment ago, there are so many, who think themselves Christians because they go regularly to church, teach in the Sunday school, use no profane language, and give liberally to the missions. But they do not think it necessary to guard their thoughts, to fill their daily lives with acts of kindness. Now, you are a stranger here and are to leave us to-morrow, so I can speak to you as I could not to one familiar with the people who make up my congregation. I will give you a case in point. I have in my church a woman of middle age, who lives alone on a farm a couple of miles from the village. She is very active in church affairs, is always ready to visit the sick, go among the poor or give to a charity. She has provided for the education of several heathens in Africa, and has taught a class in the penitentiary, visited the jail and made herself generally useful. But nevertheless, she is selfish, narrow and sordid to a pitiable degree. She does nothing without making a show about it, so as to be well regarded among men. For years she cherished feelings of enmity toward an only brother, because, forsooth, he did not marry to please her, and I was told not an hour ago that she has declared her intention not to help that brother's sick and penniless widow and children. She speaks of them with bitterness, and even seems to rejoice that at last they were forced to appeal to her for aid. I was asked to speak to her on the subject, but she would be highly insulted, I know, if I ventured to call her to account for her want of charity and natural affection. She thinks herself a Christian, but in my opinion she is very far from being anything of the kind. She will come into church next Thursday night and pray earnestly for the forgiveness of her sins, and for help to walk in the right way. But she prays only with her lips; her heart has nothing to do with it. She thinks and cares only for the 'outside seeming,' and—"

At this moment Lulu Lawton interrupted the conversation by running down the path with announcement that tea was ready; and the minister said no more.

But Miss Sarah had heard enough. She was pale and trembling, and so greatly disturbed that when she hurried from the arbor as soon as she could without being perceived she left her pail of berries behind her.

She met some of her friends on her way home, but she did not even bow to them, so absorbed was she in the recollection of what the minister had said.

Reaching home, she sat down in the big rocking chair by the kitchen stove, and leaning her chin on her hand stared before her with eyes from which the scales had fallen. And she was looking inward—for the first time in her life.

"Only the seeming," she murmured over and over again under her breath, as if the sound of the words frightened her; "and after all these years I've only just found out that I haven't been a Christian."

Contrary to the expectations of Mr. Lawton, Miss Sarah did not appear at prayer meeting on Thursday night; and when he called to see her on Friday he was much surprised to find three curly headed children playing in the front yard who informed him in a loud chorus that they had come to live with aunt Sarah forever.

Miss Sarah greeted him very cordially, and though she looked tired and warm after her journey from Milford, she seemed as happy as possible.

"This is a great surprise, Miss Jenkins," said the minister, as he followed her into the parlor and took a seat.

"Yes, I reckon it'll be a surprise to most folks. But I ain't afraid but they'll live through it."

"I think you will be well rewarded by bringing your sister and her children here. Your life has been a very lonely one," said Mr. Lawton.

"Yes, I reckon I'll take considerable satisfaction out of it, and it does seem sort of pleasant to have 'em around. There're well mannered children. Susan's been mighty particular about them. Did you notice the boy as you came in? He's the very moral of Tom."

As Mr. Lawton walked back to the village he wondered what had waked Miss Jenkins up to a sense of her duty. But he never knew.

Early in the following winter Miss Jenkins invited her pastor and his wife to tea. The table was well supplied with cake, pickles and preserves, and a glass dish of blackberry jam occupied a position just before Mrs. Lawton.

"I am so fond of blackberry jam," said that lady, as she helped herself to the article. "I put up more this year than ever and I had real good luck; but the best that I made was from some splendid berries that Lula found in a tin pail in the arbor, that we always supposed were left for us by some one who didn't care to make himself known."

And the pastor and his wife never did know who sent them.

All Sorts.

Clerk—What do you say? A shovel engineer on the railway? You mean a civil engineer. She—Oh, I dessay you are right, sor It's him that shovels coal into the engine.

Judge—"Prisoner, have you ever been sentenced before?" Prisoner—"Much obliged for your honor's friendly inquiry. About a couple years ago your honor had the goodness to give me twelve months."

London has a regularly incorporated association, the object of which is the protection of the butterfly. The society should also encourage the baking of the buckwheat cake, which, according to the old joke, makes the butter fly.

A catastrophe—Going into a dry goods store to flirt with salesladies, and meeting your wife, who takes advantage of the situation by persuading you to look at those lovely silk dress patterns, "which are so cheap, you know."

Bessie, a precocious little miss of nine summers, recently met a young gentleman named Lawrence. She had just learned at school the principle cities of Massachussetts, and she got the names a little mixed. "When is Lowell going away?" she ask. "Who?" asked her mother in surprise. "I mean Lynn," said Missie quickly.

Minister (to deacon of the church)—"I want to refer to a matter, my dear deacon, that has been preying on my mind for some time. I am sure you will overlook any apparent meddling in your affairs, knowing that I only speak for your own good." Deacon (cordially)—"Certainly, my dear sir, speak your mind freely." Minister—"I understand you have been speculating a good deal of late. Now, aside from the danger of such a business and the consequent misery it may entail upon your family, do you consider it just the proper thing for a deacon of the——" Deacon—"Yes, I admit that I have speculated some. I cleared $5,000 only yesterday on a wheat transaction." Minister (astounded)—"No, is that so? What's wheat worth to-day?"

HER REVENGE.

[Concluded.]

I rose, and walking up to the Heritage Rivers in the cheval-glass, shook my fist at her violently. "You fool!" I said to her. "A nice mess you have made of life! Revenge, indeed! Call it by its right name—folly! Go and clothe yourself in sackcloth—cover your head with ashes, and cry your eyes out for to-day's work." Then Mabel's words about a wrecked life came to my mind; and although I could not believe that the happiness of such a man as Vincent Hope could be dependent upon an idiot like myself, I thought of that strange look I had seen in his eyes—that look which no resolution of mine could make me meet. So I went back to bed once more, and cried and abused myself. Ay, revenge *is* sweet!

In spite of all, I determined to go down to dinner. I would do that much for his sake. It should not be suspected that anything had gone wrong between us; and I knew that, if I stayed away, Mabel, for one, would certainly guess what had occurred. This, if I could prevent it, should be known to no one. I smiled grimly as I thought how my revenge must fail in this; that the world would never know what I had scorned and refused. I made a great effort, dabbed my eyes with rose-water, and went down-stairs in passable trim.

To-night we were not side-by-side, but sat directly opposite to one another. Mabel was right—Vincent Hope was a proud man. His discomfiture was no concern of the world's, so he showed no traces of it. All save one at the table would have said that his heart was gay and light. No one would have dreamed that, a few hours before, his love had been refused by an idiot of a girl. He laughed and jested; anecdote and witty repartee fell unceasingly from his lips. He held the whole talk, or every unit of the party talked to him. Yet, womanlike, I noticed that he drank more wine than was his usual custom, and at times there was a sharper, harder ring in his voice. Had it not been for this, and the remembrance of the look which still haunted me, I could have believed he had forgotten or brushed away from his mind the events of the day. Vincent Hope was a proud man, and Heritage Rivers a fool!

I would rather say nothing about the next two days. I hated myself so much, that I wonder I have ever forgiven myself—perhaps I never have. All I care to say is, that none even suspected what had happened; even Mabel began to think that the accusation of flirting should lie at Vincent Hope's door, not at mine; for although he talked to me when needful, it was easy to see that his manner was changed.

The morning of the third day came, and I knew that in a few hours we should shake hands, part, and there would be the end of everything.

Blaize is fifteen miles from a railway-station, and that station is so unimportant that very few trains stop at it. Vincent Hope to reach town that evening, was obliged to start betimes. Soon after luncheon, Charlie Lighton and the dog-cart were waiting to take him to the train; and after many expressions of regret from host and hostess, he took his seat and was ready to start. Of course, our hands met, as, in common with every one else, he bade me adieu—a quiet, polite adieu, nothing more—not even coupled with the conventional wish that we might meet again. Why should he wish to meet me again? Our encounters as yet had not been happy in their results to either! That accomplished whip, Charlie, gathered up the reins, and with a last, all-embracing good-bye, Vincent Hope was sped away along the winding carriage-drive, and, for the first time in her foolish life, Heritage Rivers knew that such things as broken hearts may be found outside romances.

Something was afoot that afternoon—walking party or skating party; for it was the middle of January, and bitterly cold. Now that the necessity of keeping up appearances for another's sake was at an end, Miss Rivers felt very much like breaking down and disgracing herself. She longed for solitude, and made some excuse to stay at home. As every one was bound on the expedition, she had the house practically to herself. After bemoaning her wickedness and folly for some time in the sanctity of her own chamber, a strange craving came over her. She felt she must go down and sit in the little room which adjoins the library; and, although censuring her own weakness, she yielded to the impulse.

Vincent Hope, in spite of his resolve to spend his time at Blaize House in well-earned idleness, had been unable to do, so exactly. Ominous rolls of printed matter came by post—a sin of long standing, he said, which publishers insisted on dragging into daylight at once. So he did one or two hours' work each day, and grumbled at it in a very amusing manner. By tacit consent, the little room had been kept sacred to him; there, when he chose, he worked without fear of interruption. It was no doubt on account of this that Miss Rivers felt that uncontrollable desire to sit for a while in this particular room. The stupidity of her desire need not be commented upon, as her generally idiotic nature must have made itself manifest many pages back. She entered the room and closed the door softly. She sat down at the leather-covered table, and leaning her head on her hands, looked anything but a prosperous, healthy, comfortable young woman.

Presently she glanced stealthily around her, and from the bosom of her dress drew out a photograph of a very handsome, distinguished-looking man. Mr. Hope had given it to her, at her request, some days before. It was to go into her celebrity-album, she told him. Laying it on the table between her elbows, Miss Rivers gazed at it long and earnestly, until her foolish eyes became so misty with tears that she could see it no longer. One by one these tears began to fall, and soon came so fast that she gave in altogether—forgot where she was—forgot all risk of interruption; and laying her head on the table, presented the very picture of woe.

Her bewailings and beweepings were at their greatest height, when the door was suddenly thrown open and Mr. Hope stood before her! She sprung to her feet, and in her agitation brushed the photograph to the ground. Even in her dire confusion, the prayer that it might have fallen face downward framed itself. But she dared not look to see; she had to face the intruder as best she could. Yet he seemed for the moment taken even more aback than Miss Rivers. He stammered out something about a shaft broken three miles from home—impossibility of catching train—come back to write telegrams, etc. Then he looked on the ground, and what he saw there was enough to make him glance wonderingly at the shamefaced girl who stood before him with wet lashes and glowing cheeks.

"Miss Rivers—Heritage!" he said, "tell me what this means."

She made no reply, but endeavored to pass him. He blocked the way, and by the exercise of some force, took both her hands in his. As they stood there, she could see on the ground between them that unlucky photograph lying face upward.

"Let me go, Mr. Hope," she said. "It is unkind to keep me against my will."

Her appeal was vain. His strong hands held her yet more firmly. He seemed to be waiting until she chose to look up and meet his eyes. But that would never have been—not if they had stood there till the present moment.

At last he spoke; his voice was almost grave:

"Heritage, I am very proud. I have always vowed I would ask no woman twice to be my wife; but I will ask you once more if you love me."

Miss Rivers only bent her head lower and lower.

"Answer me, Heritage!" he said, in a changed, passionate voice. "My darling, answer me, and this time truthfully!"

It was no use. Had she wished to do so, she could fight no longer. She ventured to raise her eyes a little, and said, so timidly, so differently from her usual way of speaking:

"If I thought you would only forgive me, I would try and show you what I cannot, will not tell you—how much I love you!"

She was very, very humble in her new-found happiness.

Then Vincent Hope loosened her hands a little, and—— Well, these things only happen once in the life of a true woman, and she should neither write nor speak about them. But when Charlie Lighton came to look for the telegram, not even written, nor, in the proposed form, to be written, Vincent Hope and Heritage Rivers were wondering, as every orthodox pair of lovers should wonder, why they were chosen out to be made the two very happiest people in the whole world.

So this was how I worked out my revenge.

It was only after we were married that I ventured to tell my husband that I had actually laid myself out to win his love—and why, when won, I had rejected it. My confession, which was really seriously made, being complete, he looked at me with mock severity.

"Heritage," he said, "had I known this before, I might, even at the eleventh hour, have thought better of the step I was taking in putting my future in the hands of such a vindictive young woman."

"And perhaps, sweet sir," I answered, "for the very fear of that, I have deferred my explanation until now."

How Negroes Say Good-Night.

Pete Wheeler and Nugent Trumbull, both residents of a Texas town, happening to meet, the former remarked:

"You are not looking well, you have black rings about your eyes, and you look haggard. What's the matter with you?"

"I can't get any sleep at nights?"

"Perhaps you smoke too much, or you drink too much coffee?"

"I don't touch tobacco or coffee."

"A bad conscience, then?"

"Haven't got any conscience that I know of."

"Perhaps it's fleas or mosquitos?"

"Neither of them."

"You sit up all night and play poker, that's why you can't sleep."

"You are away off."

"Are you a night watchman and sleep in the daytime?"

"You get out."

"Perhaps you live near a colored church?"

"Now, you are shouting. I don't live near a colored church, but I might just as well. I live on the corner of Hickory and Palmetto streets, and that is the corner where the negroes, returning from their pow-wow, break up. Some going in one direction, and others in another."

"Well, how does that disturb you so much?"

"Did you ever notice how a lot of darkies coming home from church say good-by to each other?"

"Never did."

"I thought not. About 1 o'clock I sit up in bed with a start. There is a noise outside as if a mob were trying to break into a jail to lynch a man. It is those darkies saying good-by to each other, right under my window. They are all huddled together, but you would suppose they were shouting to each other across a river a mile wide."

"What do they say?"

"'Good-night, Brudder Jackson; tell Uncle Sam and Cousin Lize howdy for me. Good-night all ob ver.' 'Good-night, Sister Bones; tell Mirandy dat I'se got sumfin ter tell her. Tell all the folkses howdy from me.' 'Good-night, Aunt Sukey; come ober and see me to-morrow; tell Brudder Pete I want his wife ter bring me back dat wash-board she borrowed las' week. Good-night; come ober and see me in de mawnin'. Heah! Heah! Heah! Hits mawnin' already;' and they keep that up until the old German, who lives across the street, throws open the blinds, and calls them verdamte neger. The negroes retort by making remarks that are tinctured with know-nothingism. It would make a wooden man tired. But you must not suppose that when they bid each other good-night the session is over. Nothing of the kind. The parting friends keep on talking to each other and sending messages until they are out of hearing. Just as I was dozing off last night a negro woman, who was under my window, called out to a man who was a hundred yards off, and they kept up a conversation at long range for half an hour, his voice sounding like a dog barking up a hollow log: 'You, Sam Jackson, you tell dat yaller-complected, goggle-eyed, culled lady wat lives next door to yur mudder, dat if I hears ob her talkin' about me agin, I'll scald her, for a fac'.'

"'G'way Lize, you ain't gwinter scald nuffin. You is too lazy, you is. You keep your eye peeled for the green-eyed monstrum. Heah! heah! heah!'

"In about ten minutes another drove of them are around, and they go over the same racket with variations. I've notified my landlord that I'm going to leave on the 1st if I am alive. If I can't do any better I'll camp out until the colored people have got through with their distracted meetings, as they call them."—*Alex. Sweet in Chicago Times.*

To-Morrow.

Ye sing of to-day with its pleasures and pain,
Ye sing of to-day with its sorrow,
But often "to-day" is a sad-written page,
And so I will sing of to-morrow.

To-day when the skies are rainy and dark,
Faith and courage we often would borrow,
And so we looked forward with hope and with cheer,
And say, "twill be pleasant to-morrow."

Oh, dreary and sad the present would be
If the future no bright dreams did offer;
If no golden gleams of beauteous dreams
Shone brilliant from 'morrow's fair coffer.

You tell me to-morrow never will come
With its fulness of joy or of sorrow;
I trust in a world far fairer than this
I may find my long-dreamed-of-to-morrow.

I think though its title be changed to to-day,
Even then by its absence of sorrow
I shall know in that mystical land far away
My beautiful vanished to-morrow.

Hygiene Text Books.

The last Pennsylvania Legislature, in response to a petition of more than a hundred thousand of its citizens, enacted a law providing for instruction in all public schools in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House but 39 votes were registered against it. The advocates of this bill have a right to expect that the trial of the law shall be a fair one, and will be satisfied with nothing less, and will not accept a test of the law made with books prepared hostile and in the interest of its opponents.

Many books, which are being introduced into the schools of the State of Pennsylvania, have not only been prepared to meet the views of the opponents of such teaching, but that they have even been modified and revised at the demand of such opponents is evident from the following statement taken from a New York paper of the action of the New York State Brewers and Malters Association, held in New York City, on Wednesday, the 16th of September:

"At the annual convention in March, a special committee was appointed to deal with the question of removing temperance text books from the schools and particularly to get an objectionable book taken out of the schools of Rochester. This book was entitled 'The Human Body and Its Health,' by William Thayer Smith, the publishers being Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of this city.

"The committee reported that they had gone before the Rochester School Board, made 'representations,' and obtained the removal of the book. They also reported that the publishers of the book had been seen, and had been induced to cancel the objectionable statement in the book and to call in the whole previous edition, thereby losing at least $5,000. The convention tendered a vote of thanks to Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., for this 'handsome action.'"

Will the citizens of the State, who asked for this law, be satisfied with the use of a book revised in the interests of the opponents of the law.

How a Young Couple Compromised.

Webster's definition of compromise as "an amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions," would not have suited the Kentucky husband of whom the following story is related. The man, having been recently married, met the minister who had performed the ceremony, and complained to him that the matrimonial road was anything but smooth.

"What is the trouble?" inquired the minister.

"Well, sir, my wife and I have quarreled."

"What about?"

"About furnishing the house. She wants linen sheets for the beds, and I say nice bleached cotton is good enough for anybody."

"My dear sir," said the preacher, anxious to make peace between the two, "I would not let a little thing like that destroy my domestic peace. You are a sensible man, and your wife I am sure, is a reasonable woman. Talk the matter over calmly, and see if you cannot agree to compromise."

Some time afterwards the parties met again and the preacher asked: "How are you getting along now?"

"Oh, first rate; everything is working right smoothly."

"I suppose you took my advice and compromised your difficulty about the sheets?"

"Yes, sir, it is all settled; we made a compromise."

"On what terms did you agree?"

"We compromised on *cotton*!"

A North Minneapolis lady recently engaged a new servant, and one day instructed her to tell callers she was not at home. A visitor asking for her mistress, Bridget replied, "No, mum, she's not at hum." "When will she return?" asked the caller. "Faith, thin, and she won't return," said Bridget. "What, has she gone away for good." "Och, murther, she's not gone. Whin she's at hum, she's not at hum; and when she's not at hum, she's at hum. Come when she's not at hum."

Bostwick and family, attracted by the advertisement, "No mosquitoes, no malaria," etc., have left the seashore and taken quarters in a farm-house in the hill country. After a hideous night they appear next morning with visible marks of conflict. Before B. can enter a protest the "patron" puts in, "I was jes sayin' to my wife a lot of musketeers has followed them folks from the coast; next thing they'll be a-diamin' uv' em on us."

THERE is a constable waiting in St. Louis with a State warrant to require Jay Gould to answer why he is President of two parallel line of railway in Missouri. President Roberts proposes no less when, as President of the Pennsylvania Company, he is proposed to obtain control of the South Penn while also acting as President of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Medical, Etc.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.

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—Colonel Wilkinson is accustomed to change coats when he goes into or comes out of his store, being the possessor of what may be termed a street coat and a store coat. Over his street coat he sometimes wears an overcoat the other evening, before he stepped out of his beautiful store, he made the mistake of first putting on his overcoat, and strode forth, carrying his street coat over his arm. When he began to feel the chill of the atmosphere he tried to put on his street coat (thinking it was his overcoat), and not until he discovered that it was too tight did he know of his mistake. He did not suppose, however, that anybody was looking at him, but two persons who saw and were amused at the Colonel's mistake told us of it.

—The new marriage license law is causing some trouble in matrimonial matters, either because of its ambiguity or the failure of the county officials to read it right. In Schuylkill, Berks and other counties in the State only the gentleman is required to appear and answer in order to obtain a license; in other counties both the contracting parties must appear and answer questions. It is stated that since the act went into effect on October 1, thirty marriages of Philadelphia parties have taken place in Camden, N. J.—*Williamsport Sun and Banner*

The act causes no trouble in this county. When Centre county lovers take a notion to marry they go right ahead and do so, even if they are required to beard the lion in his den to obtain permission.

A Woman's View.

Once more the most wire-nerved, timber-toed, iron-hinged man performing in the arena of private life is asked to come to the mourner's bench and contrast his accoutrements with those of his weak, feeble, and no-nerved sister human, and to ask himself whether or not—king of beasts as he is—he thinks he could frolic around with all muscle, tendons, sinews of war, and solid flesh if he were caparisoned from neck to heel as a woman is. He may claim six feet in his stockings, or as many as a centipede if he pleases, but will tell you that he can't leap frog worth a baubee unless he lowers a notch in his suspenders. He may be able to wrestle with truth and throw it like a blacksmith, but he first demands a ring, fair play, and no tight waistband.

His cranium wouldn't be worth an empty cocoanut for mathematics if a dozen long, crooked hairpins were jabbing his thinking apparatus. He will not be hit below the belt, and he takes off the belt when the mark has been sufficiently made in that region. In fact, man is a pretty good forty horse-power engine without harness—all his trammels gone and a space to move in left him. But hand him in, reef him, tackle, cleat and shackle him as woman are; stick wires in his brains, gird in lungs, liver, heart, spleen and stomach with no more chance for a good long, yard wide breath than a man would have in his iron coffin, then turn him loose.

Pin his arms to his sides in tight, grosgrain silk sleeves, choke his Adam's apple in a No. 12 collar clinched with a diamond button. Pinch him in most where he lives and when his knees tremble and the cold sweat runs off his ample brow, and one more dignity—nay, fifty others—in the shape of tight, stiff under garments, bustles, lopsided from its own heftiness, plait after plait of heavy woolen, bonffant fatness, all in a weak spot, just where nature meant her spines to give way and curve like a ram's horn if pressed too much. Then lasso what is left of him in a jetted Jersey as heavy as a coat of armor or a cuirasse of Charlemagne, weighed down with long spikes, balls, tassels, and chunks of jet.

Put on him elbow kid gloves so tight as to give his thumb a deadly cholera infantum grip in two seconds; put on his head a bonnet prickled with burs and sticky with beads; tie this under his left ear in a knot which threatens strangulation—then ask him to maneuvre, jump, dance, prance, fight, wrestle, or play copenhagen, leap-frog or any of his gymnastics, and watch this giant fall down right away and grow black in the face. Poor, weak woman, indeed!

Chestnuts for Rheumatism.

New York Herald.

Chestnuts—not of the story-telling kind, nor yet of the kind roasted and sold on the street corners—but horse chestnuts, such as Bishop McNierney is carrying in his trousers pockets for relief from rheumatism. Our Washington dispatches reported on Saturday that the good Bishop of Albany had been induced to carry horse chestnuts by a Californian, who told him that the superstition is a native of the Pacific coast. The Californian is mistaken. It was introduced upon the Pacific coast in 1851 by a New Englander, who was a prominent officer in the San Francisco Custom House. He both practiced and preached it, and every year he sent to the East by way of Cape Horn, and received a package of horse chestnuts to distribute among his converts. It has prevailed in many parts of New England for a hundred years certainly and probably longer, and there is no seaport between Portland and Boston where dozens of old people cannot be found with horse chestnuts in their pockets, to which they attribute their freedom from rheumatic complaints. Whence the superstition originally came we do not know, but we are sure that New England is the place from which it has been generally diffused, throughout the United States. An instance, however, has recently been brought to our notice in which it was both believed and practiced by an intelligent immigrant under circumstances which imply that he learned it first in Ireland. According to our observation of the New England usage the anti-rheumatic virtue is supposed to depart from horse chestnuts after a year, when the old dried nuts should be replaced with fresh ones.

Medical, Etc.

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Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers, are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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A Very Bad Day for the Democrats.

Quay Beats Him to the Tune of 30,000 Republican Majority.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Returns from all wards give Rowan 76,803, Sanders 64,396. Rowan's majority is 12,407.

Quay's majority in Philadelphia is 14,438.

Twenty-nine out of 67 counties, not including Philadelphia, show a net republican gain of nearly 6,000.

It is estimated that the Republican majority in Pennsylvania will be about 30,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Six hundred and fifty-two districts out of 712 of this city give Davenport 70,672, Carr 70,978, Hill 113,824, Jones 111,589.

Two hundred and fifty-seven districts in Brooklyn give Hill 53,982, Davenport 45,024, Bascom 988, Jones, 53,465, Carr 44,460.

Five hundred and thirty-three districts and wards outside of New York and Kings county give Davenport 117,150, Hill 103,822, Bascom 6,529. Same districts gave Blaine 133,475, Cleveland 116 425, St. John 5,796. Democratic net gain of 3,722.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Nov. 4.—One hundred and twenty-five precincts give Larrabee 15 703, Whitney 14,312; net republican gain 60.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—The returns now show Democratic gains and indicate Lee's majority will reach 20,000. Already five or six accessions have been made to the Democratic side of the house of delegates and no losses are reported. Chairman Barbour from dispatches received by him, is confident the Democatic majority will reach 20,000, and in this view General Lee, who is here, concurs. Barbour thinks the majority in the legislature will be fully as large as last year when they had two-thirds. Southampton, Mahone's own county, gives a Democratic majority of 200, and so it is over the State unexpected gains.

Maryland.

Anapolis City gives a Democrutic majority of 260. There are large Democratic gains.

The vote of Dorchester county indicates a Democratic majority, with entire State ticket elected,

Wicomica county gives about 700 Democratic majority.

Carolina county—Indications are that the entire State Democratic ticket is elected by a small majority.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 3.—Robinson probably elected by 25,000 plurality over Prince.

The Journal, rep., claims that Governor Robison is re-elected by a plurality of 25,000 votes.

Two hundred and thirty-two cities and towns give Robison 96,526, Prince 78,993, with one city and 124 towns to be heard from.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Nov. 4.—The senate stands 13 republicans to 11democrats; house 15 republican majority and 2 independent labor, with New Fairfield to hear from, which last year elected one democrat.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, November 3.—The election to-day passed off quietly. The indications are that the vote is unusually light. Jackson polled 350 votes; it registers 1,000, negroes generally not voting. The light vote is to be accounted for because of there being no ticket in full except the regular democratic state ticket, in a few counties having local disaffection.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—Atlantic county—Hammonton gives a republican majority of 117 for assemblyman.

Salem county—Republican assemblymen elected by 300 majority.

Mercer county elects three republicans to assembly.

Cape May City—Haines, republican, for senator, 114, Lodlam, democrat, 180. Tomlin, for assembly 144, Hildreth, democratic 280.

Cumberland county—Indications are that in the Second district a republican member is elected.

Middlesex county New Brunswick—Brook, democrat, First district, Martin, Second district, Vanslensburg, republican, Third district, elected assemblymen.

Somerset county elects William A. Schomp, democrat, clerk, and John Vetterlem, democrat the assembly.

A Livery Stable Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—A special reports the burning this morning, of the livery stable of Hunt & Pence, at Anderson, involving a loss of $15,000. Sixteen horses were burned to death.

A Distinguished Man Buried.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—At 10 o'clock this morning the body of General George B. McClellan was removed from the house of W. C. Prime, on East Twenty-third street, to the Madison Square Presbyterian church, where the last funeral services were performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Although the morning broke dark and gloomy, with occasional bursts of rain, yet hundreds of people gathered early in the neighborhood of the church and Mr. Prime's house.

Squads of police began to arrive early and were placed in position to preserve order. Twenty-five men were deployed in lines extending from Mr. Prime's house to the church, two blocks away, while other officers guarded the church doors and the passes leading to them. No one, not even the intimate friends of the family, were admitted within the doors of the Prime mansion, and only the family and pall-bearers were present when reverently and with tender hands the black cloth covered casket upon which rested a sheaf of wheat and a few immortelles was lifted and slowly borne to the street.

On either hand were the pall-bearers, consisting of General W. S. Hancock, General Fitz John Porter, General W. B Franklin, General J. E. Johnston, General Anson G. McCook, General Martin T. McMahon, General S. L. M. Barlow, Hon. W. C. Ketchy, Colonel Edward H. Wright, Thatcher W. Adams, William C. Prime, Hon. A. S. Hewitt, John T. Agnew and W. C. Alsop.

Behind the pall-bearers followed Mrs. McClellan, Miss Mary McClellan, Major McClellan, Captain Arthur McClellan. General Marcy and the family servants. In this order the cortege left the house and was met outside by the state commander of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the representatives of Meagher's Irish brigade, which served under McClellan. Both of these organizations preceded the body to Madison avenue, where, between open ranks, the funeral cortege passed into the church and up the aisle, where stood the officiating clergymen.

The church was filled in every part and prominent men were seen everywhere. Among them were Governor Abbott, of New Jersey; ex-Governor Ludlow, of New Jersey; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. C. P. Stone, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Averill, Judge Shipman, Generals Webb, Wilson and Hamilton, John Jacob Astor, and Generals Shaller, Cockron, Slocum, Banks, Molineux, Carlton, Swayne, Graham and Wayne Wright.

George Washington post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which deceased was a member, was also present. The church was without decoration or emblems of mourning save a few flowers at the altar. The services were of the simplest description, not occupying half an hour. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "O, Mother Dear, Jerusalem," two of the hymns which General McClellan best liked, were sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians was read by Rev. Dr. Whitaker.

TRENTON, N. J., November 2.—The train conveying the remains of General McClellan arrived in this city at 1.30 p. m. It was met by the mayor and members of common council. There were about fifty carriages in waiting. The casket was placed in the hearse by a committee of Bayard post No. 8. The procession then formed and moved through the principal streets to the cemetery in the lower part of the city. The city bells were tolled and a salvo of guns was fired at the state arsenal. The streets were lined with people and on many houses flags floated at half mast. The casket was placed in a brick-lined and cemented grave and flowers were scattered about it in profusion. Several elaborate floral devices surrounded the tomb. The last rites were brief and solemn. Rev. W. V. Markland, of Baltimore, read the burial services of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. John Hall, of Trenton, offered a prayer. There was a large concourse in the cemetery. Among those present were several distinguished military men and civilians.

Blown Into Eternity.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning the tug Frank Moffat, bound down with four barges, rounded to because of thick weather at the wharf at Sombra, opposite Marine City. The boiler exploded with terrific force, carrying away the upper works and a large portion of the deck planking, besides shattering the hull from stern to stern. At the time, John Ward, first engineer, of Detroit; William Miller, second engineer, of Port Huron; James Wylie, home unknown, and Walter Fisher, of Port Huron, firemen, were at their posts, and all were killed. The captain, Thomas Currey, had a leg broken and was otherwise bruised. Frank Furtah, wheelsman, was badly scalded, and Andrew Reid, a deck hand, was also badly scalded. Maud Bennett, the cook, who was in the after cabin at the time of the explosion, was blown into the river, from which she was rescued uninjured.

Robert Goodwin, the mate, who was ashore handling the line, was blown over a wood pile and had his side injured. The bodies sank in the river and have not been recovered. The tug was built at Port Huron in 1869 and was valued at $7000, with $5000 insurance.

St. Paul to Have an Ice Palace.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 1.—It has been finally decided that St. Paul will have an ice palace this winter. Fifty men have subscribed $200 each toward its construction. The movement is not a money-making scheme, for after the subscribers have been repaid, the balance, if any, is to be divided among the charitable organizations of the city. The palace is to be 150 by 125 feet, with numerous towers of the Norman style of architecture. The main building will be surrounded by a fence made of shrubs covered with ice, a beautiful effect being secured by spraying the shrubs and allowing the spray to freeze. Between this ice fence and the walls of the palace will be constructed a racecourse. The interior of the palace will be lighted by electricity. Electric lights will also illuminate the racecourse and the entrance to the palace. The interior arrangements will be similar to those of the Montreal palace. The ice blocks to be used in its construction will be sixteen inches thick and four feet square.

A Storm.

BOSTON, November 2.—A great storm swept the New England coast to-day. Many light crafts were driven ashore. No loss of life thus far reported.

A Collision and a Fire.

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 1.—Early this morning a collision occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad on the bridge across White Deer creek, between a freight and a coal train. The freight left White Deer, bound for Williamsport, and stopped in the centre of the bridge for the purpose of looking after a hot axle on one of the cars. The coal train reached the station and, thinking that the track was clear ahead, the engineer, after receiving an order from the operatar, pushed on at rapid speed. Before reaching the bridge he slacked up and looked out at the bend and not seeing any light or signal of danger, he entered the bridge. Before he was aware of anything his engine went crashing into the rear of the freight. A crackling noise followed and the span of the bridge gave way, and the bridge, engine of the coal train and thirteen cars were hurled into the creek, a distance of about thirty feet. The cars and their contents were piled on top of one another in a confused mass. The engineer of the coal train and the fireman were buried in the debris. When they were dug out they were found to be uninjured. The loss has not yet been estimated.

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 1.—A few minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the works of the National Furniture company, situated in the lumber distaict and totally destroyed the establishment. The works consisted of three-story buildings and covered an area of ground a block square. Loss $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Wrecked at Huntingdon.

Special to the Altoona Tribune.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 1.—At half-past 10 o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred to an eastward-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad in this place, whereby considerable damage was done to the company's property and all traffic on this section of the road suspended for over two hours. The accident happened in a most peculiar manner, and might have been attended with more serious results. In rounding the short curve near the foot of Sixth St. the journal on the front truck of a large refrigerator car became overheated through the agency of a hot box and broke, and causing the wheels to leave the rails. The train was going at a rapid rate of speed, and the broken truck was drawn over the ties until near the depot, when it left the track entirely, permitting the front end of the car to fall.

In this manner the train proceeded along Allegheny St., the wrecked car tearing up the platform for a distance of nearly two hundred yards, when the engineer was apprised of the accident and the train was fortunately stopped. When the truck left the track it tore up the rails for a short distance at the intersection of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, which resulted in the derailment of two additional cars. The train was composed principally of refrigerator cars containing fresh meats and loaded stock cars, and, singular as it may appear, none of their contents was injured.

A College Professor Poisoned.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Prof. W. J. White of Duff's College, this city, is lying dangerously ill at his home with symptoms of strychnine poisoning. He was taken suddenly ill some days ago, after eating heartily of food prepared by Bridget Morgan, a domestic, who has since disappeared. This girl was in the employ of Emanuel Deroy at the time of the fatal poisoning of his child, and left soon after the nurse, Mary Allen, was charged with its murder. Mary Allen was tried and convicted of the crime, and is now in the penitentiary serving a sentence of fourteen years. Her friends will endeavor to prove her innocence, urging that circumstances now point in another direction.

Ten Years for Ward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Ferdinand Ward was taken into court yesterday, and after the motion for a stay of proceedings in his case had been overruled, District Attorney Martine moved that sentence be passed by the court. Ward arose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale, but firm. He did not flinch as Judge Barrett pronounced the sentence, but stood unmoved while the court poured upon his head the words of condemnation. The court room was hushed, and an almost impressive silence fell upon the several hundred men who watched the prisoner with feverish eagerness.

Swept Away.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., October 31.—At about 3 o'clock this morning the Kanawha river began rising very rapidly. With the rise about fifty barges loaded with coal, owned by various colliers above the city were swept away. A large fleet of loaded barges lying along the bank of the river here shared the same fate. About half a million bushels of coal were lost. Many barges lie at the bottom of the river. It is difficult tell the actual loss, as a number of places up the river among the collieries have not been heard from. The destruction to property will amount to nearly $150,000. The river is thirteen feet and rising one foot per hour.

Killed in Dayton.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 2.—Mr. Edward E More, a slater, was killed to-day by falling from the steeple of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church. He, with two other men, had just completed the slating, and were taking the scaffold down, when the ladder on which he was standing gave way, letting him drop to the ground eighty feet. He was a married man, and came to this city a few weeks ago from Philadelphia.

Episcopal Visitation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The following is the plan of episcopal visitation for the spring conference of 1886 for Central Pennsylvania: Harrisburg, March 11, Bishop Mallalieu, of Delaware; Philadelphia, May 6, Bishop Merrill, of Wyoming; Wilkesbarre, April 8, Bishop Mallalieu; Philadelphia, March 8, Bishop Mallalieu.

General McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The remains of the General George B. McClellan were brought to this city this evening and without display were driven to the house of Mr. Prime, 33 East Twenty third street. There all callers were denied, only the nearest friends being with the remains, which will be taken to Trenton to-morrow.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—The expenses of keeping the poor of the borough of Bellefonte for the month of October, 1885, amount to $107-20. This includes fuel, clothing and provisions. J. M. KEICHLINE, O. P.

Sleeplessness.

Narcotics and sedatives murder sleep; the unnatural stupor is soon followed by ill effects. Simmons Liver Regulator removes the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves. Try it and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

"I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and loss of sleep. As soon as I feel the least nervous I take a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, and sleep all night.

"Mrs. R. BRYANT, Griswoldsville, Ga."

—There are some very poor people in Bellefonte who deserve and should receive help. Search them out and give freely to them even as you desire the great Giver-of-all to be charitable to you.

—C. A. Everett, of Lemont, has laid in a large stock of Holiday goods for young people. Toys for the children, and latest novelties for persons of all ages; an elegant stock which he will sell at low prices. He can afford to sell low because he sells for cash and does not lose money by bad bills or loss of interest. Call and see him. Look at his advertisement in another column.

Miss Emma Snyder has returned from Philadelphia with the largest stock of millinery goods that has been brought here this Fall. There is no old stock on hand, but all is new. We invite the citizens of Bellefonte, Centre county, to call and examine goods. SNYDER SISTERS. *o15w1md1w.

—Following is a recipe for soft ginger bread: Two cups New Orleans molasses, one egg, two-thirds cup of lard, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda flour enough to make a medium stiff batter. Can bake all at one time, or use only enough of the batter for immediate use. It will keep for several years.

Fall and winter WOOLENS just received. LEAVE YOUR ORDER NOW AND SAVE MONEY. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Notice is hereby given the public that I will not pay any bills contracted by my wife, Priscilla J. Beak, and credit must not be extended to her on my account. GEO. R. BOAK. oct31d3w w3t

—The belief is growing that if General Beaver, of Bellefonte is nominated next year for Governor of this state that he will be elected.—*Altoona Independent.*

Sleeplessness, impaired vitality, nervous exhaustion and debility are the causes of acute disease that destroy life Take Vitalized Phosphites and prevent debility and nervous prostration. For sale by Druggists.

—We know of two young ladies who are extremely desirous to find out the ingredients of patience. They would like to mix some for their own use. Will some kind person who knows all about it send the recipe to the DAILY NEWS.

The combination, proportion, and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others.

A swift steamboat of steel is soon to cut the clear waters of the Upper Mississippi.

There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can make a lodgment that the "Vinegar Bitters" will not find him, and out him to rout.—*Impurity of blood* is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily from this cause, and in this direction the VINEGAR BITTERS acts with magical influence.

—The Philadelphia *Times* and the Philadelphia *Press* print very good pictures of the prominent temperance ladies now in that city.

In Life's Decline

Infirmities beset us to which our youth and maturity were strangers. Weakness of the loins, rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and unquiet sleep, are among these. As a means of counteracting the infirmities of age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unrivalled. It quickens and enriches the sluggish and impoverished circulation, begets a hearty appetite and youthful relish for the food, and enables the stomach to digest it. It soothes and invigorates the nervous system and checks a tendency to rheumatism. Its quieting action upon the great sympathetic nerve, which connects the stomach with the brain, results in the speedy departure of the restlessness by night and disquietude by day, which are the reflected manifestations of dyspepsia. It is a most effectual antidote to the poison of malaria, gives a healthful impetus to the action of the kidneys and bladder, and is an admirable means of reinvigorating viger when impaired by overwork or other cause.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

October TREASURE TROVE displays some original and interesting features. Among those specially interesting—is an article by Supt. W. J. Ballard relating to physical exercise for young people, entitled "The H. H. C."; "An Interesting Family," by Mary E. Tousey; "Stories from History," by Irving J. Roemer; "Lives of Great Men," by Hazel Shepard; and "Birds and their Habits," by S. C. Wheat. A strong short story "Tom," by J. L. Harbour; "What is a Failure," by Wolstan Dixey; and the page of select recitations and department for "The Little Ones," greatly adds to the value of the magazine, which is at once entertaining and helpful. In the November number of TREASURE TROVE begins a series of historical stories by Prof. John Monteith, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Missouri. These are very spicy and entertaining. The magazine is illustrated and has 36 pages. The price is only one dollar a year. Published by E. L. KELLOG & Co., New York.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, November 3, 1885.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Mixed Wheat	80
Buckwheat	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Oats	30
Cloverseed, fair to good	$4 25
do prime to extra prime	4 75
do choice	5 25
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@ 8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected by Valentines Store Co., "Limited."

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	12
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	18
Chickens per piece	25
Cheese per pound	12 to 15
Country hams per pound	13
Hams, sugar cured	13
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	10
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	18
Potatoes (new), per bushel	40
Dried beef	20
Canned Beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	10—12½—15
Canned corn "	10—12½—20
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	0

Miscellaneous.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 17 17 1y

New Advertisements.

AT LEMONT.

A Hardware and Novelty Store.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine stock of Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Bolts, Screws, Nails, Tinware, Oilcloth, Coal Oil, Lamps, Sausage Grinders and Stuffers, Farming Utensils and other kinds of Hardware. Also just received a large stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

for presents, to delight father, mother, brother and sister. Toys for children, valuable novelties for persons of all ages. We can please you in price and quality. Call and see us. Prices as low as the lowest, TERMS CASH.

C. A. EVERETT,
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa
17 4t 2m

WANTED.—LADY AGENTS IN PRINCIpal towns in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania to introduce the Normal Corset. The perfection of common sense, ease and durability. For circulars with full particulars, address 17 44 4t C E BRADBURY, Scranton, Pa.

READ! THINK! ACT!

Palma Sola, Florida.

The paradise of invalids! The home of tropical fruits! Climate unsurpassed! No frost! No extremes of heat or cold! No malaria! Ground high and dry! Plenty of pine! and the finest hunting and fishing in America.

PALMA SOLA has the name of being the largest, prettiest and youngest town in Florida. Is beautifully located on the Gulf coast, two miles above the mouth of the Manatee River. Already the iron horse is wending its way to Palma Sola, and soon the tourist will arrive at its first class hotel, where he can get a meal to suit his epicurean tastes.

Palma Sola possesses the largest store in Southern Florida, with sawmill, furniture factory, packing houses, warehouses, churches, school house, post-office, stores, beautiful residences, and a large wharf at which ocean steamers arrive daily from Tampa.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., of "Long Branch" fame, has secured a location at Palma Sola for the erection of a winter resort. The prediction is a safe one, based as it is upon the natural advantages and attractions of the place, that it will make this the "LONG BRANCH" of FLORIDA, and other large hotels will be built.

With the completion of the railroad, this will be the terminus, and the direct route to Havana, Cuba. Lots will double and quadruple their present prices. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

LOTS 200x300 ft. $45 to $ 60 per lot. We want PALMA SOLA to keep booming, and as an inducement to the public, and to thoroughly advertise this beautiful place, WE WILL GIVE AWAY a LIMITED number ONLY of our lots, giving lots ALTERNATELY as they come (corners excepted) to hargin applicants the expense of deeds, transfer, etc., which will not exceed $2.50. Applicants can send postal money order with application to insure promptness, otherwise deeds will be sent C. O. D. Applicants must not be surprised at the return of their money, as being LIMITED the first come will be first served. TITLE PERFECT. FULL WARRANTY DEED. Send for pamphlet. Address

PALMA SOLA LAND COMPANY,
33 South William St., New York, N. Y.

REFERENCES:—
B. S. Henning, Esq., Prest. Fla. R. R. and Nav. Co.
H. S. Plant, Esq., Prest. Southern Express Co.
Postmaster, Palma Sola, Florida.
John S. Beach, Esq., Prest. Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
Jas. C. McGregor, Esq., Capitalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Henry S. Hubbard, Esq., Cashier Columbia Bank, N. Y., N. Y.
Wm. Drysdale, Esq., New York Times New York, and a host of others. 17 44 4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. J. R. Smith, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Oct., A. D. 1885, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the third Monday of November, being the 16th day of Nov., 1885, and to continue three week, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1885, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.
17 43 tf

Vitalized Phosphites.

HEALTH AND VIGOR FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES

Composed of the Nerve giving Principles of the Ox-Brain and the Embryo of the Wheat and Oat.

This is a standard preparation with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders. The formula is on every label. Its chemical composition is superintended by a professor of Chemistry.

As it is identical in its composition with brain matter, it is rapidly absorbed, and quickly relieves the depression from intellectual efforts, fatigue, loss of memory, or mental irritability.

Sleeplessness, irritation, nervous exhaustion, inability to work or study is but a brain-hunger—in urgent cases, brain starvation. This brain nutriment quickly feeds the hungry nerves and restores brain power. It is a cure for nervous disorders and debility in old or young.

BRAIN WORKERS NEED BRAIN FOOD.

Crosby's Vitalized Phos-phites should be taken as a Special Brain Food.

To build up worn out nerves, to banish sleeplessness, neuralgia and sick headache. I have not had a severe headache since I began its use, it was my great trouble before.—*Dr. Gupton.*

To promote good digestion.—*Dr. Elmers.*

To "stamp out" consumption.—*Dr. Churchill.*

To "completely cure night sweats."—*John E. Quigley.*

To maintain the capabilities of the nerves to perform all functions even at the highest tension.—*Ed. Treasure Trove.*

To restore the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over exertion or enervated vital powers.—*Dr. W. S. Wells.*

To repair the nerves that have been enfeebled by worry, depression, anxiety or deep grief.—*Miss Mary Rambo.*

To strengthen the intellect so that study and deep mental application may be a pleasure and not a trial.—*E. M. Cook.*

To develop good teeth, glossy hair, clear skin, handsome nails in the young, so that they may be an inheritance in later years.—*Ed. School Journal.*

To enlarge the capabilities for enjoyment.—*National Journal of Education.*

To "make life a pleasure" "not a daily suffering." "I really urge you to put it to the test."—*Miss Emily Faithful.*

To amplify bodily and mental power to the present generation and "prove the survival of the fittest" to the next.—*Esmarch.*

To restore lost powers and abilities.—*Dr. Bull.*

There is no other Vital Phos-phite, none that is extracted from living animal and vegetable tissues.

F. CROSBY CO.,

56 West 25th St., New York.

For sale by Druggists; or by Mail in P. O. Order, Bill or Postage-Stamps, $1. 16 46 1y

THE HUNTER'S RIDE.

One autumn day, where the Bald Eagle flows,
Flying over head, were some shiny black crows,
And there, four jolly hunters went jogging away
In a two horsed wagon, for a hunt, that day.
"Just watch me bring that croaker down;"
Remarked a sport, as he turned around
And reached for his gun, but reached there in vain;
(For very far back, well up in a lane
Where now his thoughts were wandering thence;
Where he'd leaned his gun against the fence
There to repose all alone for a while
Till they partook of a genial smile;
So absorbed was he then, with the sports of the day,
That he forgot his gun, when they all drove away.)
In one moment, completed, was now a new scheme.
In a moment unhitched, was a horse from the team,
And through the air flying, like flashes of light
Went forth the bold hunter, in quickest of flight,
As he sent out volumes of most ardent prayers,
Which the Squire mistook, at the time, to be swears.
"Great Scott!" shouted the chinaman, in a droll way,
As the steed and his rider went flitting away;
"Sheridan, I'm thinking, never rode half so well;"
Then he threw up his hat and gave a great yell.
And the grocery man, too, in tranquil delight,
Gazed after the sport and steed, in their flight,
And remarked, that when Hiawatha went a wooing
He never done half so well, as our man is doing:
And he wished in his heart, the "pot-hunters" were there,
To behold the swift flight of our man through the air.
In far less than one moment, quick time of flight,
The horse and his rider were far out of sight.
"Gid up," my steed," he whispered in accents low and fine,
"Take me to the goal, and I'll prove your valentine,"
"I do not want your costly gifts," replied the quadruped;
"But if it is the same to you, I'll take some oats instead."
And now by the fence, the fence up in the lane
Stood the steed a panting, with slackened bridle rein,
While leaped forth the hunter, with eyes quite moist and hazy,
"Come to my arms," cried he, "my pretty little daisy;"
And he picked up his gun, and he bore it away
In triumph, that morning, in the broad light of day. "POT-HUNTER."

Some of Them are All Right.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 30, 1885.

Edward T. Tuten, Editor Republican, Bellefonte, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have long found it a source of genuine profit and pleasure to read the contents of your valuable paper, but this morning as I perused its columns I was exceedingly pained to see the sweeping and erroneous charge, contained in yesterday's issue, relating to the unreliability of the Huntingdon correspondents in general. It is true there are some unscrupulous correspondents of the leading eastern papers here who delight in magnifying the most trivial events, but it affords one pleasure to say their number is quite limited. To my knowledge there are other local representatives of the daily journals who would scorn to prostitute or betray the trust that has been reposed in them, even in consideration of any remuneration whatever. It seems to me, therefore, severely unjust that the honest and faithful correspondents should be included in your criticism and held responsible for the scurrilous work of their unscrupulous brethren.

Then again, many of the dispatches which appear in the dailies purporting to have been sent from Huntingdon do not emanate here, but are in many instances sent from various of the surrounding small towns in the county by rural "journalists" of sensational proclivities. For instance, the dispatch in relation to the indignation against Judge Furst, mentioned in your criticism, was sent from Warriorsmark, this county, by some one whose identity has not yet been revealed.

Those of us who are endeavoring to maintain the dignity of the profession here by adhering to honest methods feel greatly wronged by your too sweeping charges, and I opine that after reading the above facts you will be constrained to modify your sentiment in relation to the matter.

Very Respectfully, yours,

A Well-Managed Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has established its reputation as the best managed line in the country, has taken another forward step by elevating the standard of qualifications for the place of brakeman on a passenger train. The applicant must stand the test of a rigid examination as to his knowledge of automatic brakes, the block signal system, and other features of the road's equipments, must establish his entire freedom from color blindness, and must be at least 21 years of age. This last requirement is one of the highest importance. Nothing sooner arrests the attention and arouses the apprehension of the traveler nowadays than the large proportion of brakemen whom he encounters that are only boys. There are many roads where even on passenger trains more of these employes appear to be in their teens than full grown men. It is not uncommon to find them indulging in boyish pranks, disturbing the quiet passengers. The use of air brakes has materially changed the position of the brakeman, but he is always liable to have some responsible duty devolve upon him, like that of flagging the following train. Nobody is fit for such duty who has not reached "years of discretion," and it is a scandal that mere boys should be so generally employed, simply because they can be hired more cheaply than men. Not a few so called accidents have been directly traced to lack of judgment on the part of some youthful brakeman, and there is reason to believe that many others have really been due to the same cause. The new rule of the Pennsylvania regarding a brakeman's age ought to be made obligatory upon all railroads in the country.—*Altoona Times.*

Marble Works.

S. A. STOVER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Marble and Granite **Monuments, Tombstones,** BURIAL VAULTS, Etc.
Hundreds of Designs to select from.

Tubular, Galvanized & Wrought Iron **FENCING** for Cemetery Lots.
Agent for Enameled and Marbelized **SLATE MANTELS,** FINE GRATES, FURNITURE TOPS, Etc.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR THE YEAR 1885.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
PRICES LOWER THAN IN LARGE CITIES

16-28tf

Philipsburg Again.

Mr. W. V. Hoover, of Pittsburg, was in the city part of last week He is one of the firm of Hoover, Hughes & Co., who are extensively in the lumber business in this region.

Miss Alice Turnbaugh is in the city.

Now Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie is a bachelor and will be so for a couple of weeks, his wife being off on a visit.

"Billy" Hamelton, one of Houtzdale's bonny laddie's, spent a few hours in town the other day. He wasn't alone, either.

R. D. Wells, has gone to Canada.

'Squire Hess, is one of our best justices and don't marry colored "gemmen" to white folks, Ah no. Your, right as usual, 'Squire.

The DAILY NEWS is gaining popularity in our city every day.

We had a small snow squall yesterday.

Mr. Kenyon, the telephone man, is just the man for the place he occupies and the company were fortunate in securing his services. He reads the NEWS every d , too, don't you, John?

James Black, the new "butcher man," is erecting a new stable on his premises.

The stone bank building will look like a new edifice after the painting and penciling is completed.

Did you ever see anybody run faster than Dr. Alport did to make the train the other day?

The *Journal* wants a town clock placed near their office. Now, Mitchell, what next?

They steal cabbage down at Point Lookout.

A wedding came off on Second St., on Wednesday, Oct. 28. The contracting parties were Mr. C. Clark, and Miss Jennie Smith, two highly respected colored people of this place. Mr. Clark had his house already furnished before the wedding occurred, and had a grand time on the evening mentioned. May the happy couple always enjoy life together.

We have been informed that Dr. Lorain and family, will spend the winter in Florida.

The people living on North Centre street want, and surely need, a little more light.

Clarence Chapman attended the funeral of his grandfather in Huntingdon yesterday.

David Askey, who has been away for some months, has returned and now works at barbering in Henry Schluter's shop.

The election promises, so far, to be a very dry affair in this place.

Lawyer Shaw, of Houtzdale, was in the city, on a professional trip on Wednesday eve.

The "Huns" must go, it appears.

SOME ONE.

Medical.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY,
No. 264 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

17 41 1y

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale at the residence of A. C. Wirtz, in Harris township, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1885, the following property: Four horses, 6 cows, 10 head of young cattle, 7 hogs, 8 shoats, 2 colts, 2 two-horse wagons, spring wagon, 2 sleds, Buckeye reaper, grain drill, 2 plows 2 harrows, 3 cultivators, corn planter, threshing machine, corn scraper, two thirds interest of oats in barn, two-thirds interest of 18 acres of corn in the ground, 28 bushels of potatoes, 4 sets of harness, 1 set buggy harness, 1 set blacksmith's tools, 3 stoves, 5 beds and bedding, cupboard, bureau together with all of A. C. Wirtz's personal property and have left the same in the hands of A. C. Wirtz, All persons are cautioned not to meddle with the property as it is subject to my order.

17 43 3t W. W. LEECH.

Miscellaneous.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Jane F Mann, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jane F Mann late of Spring township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to.

A. O. FURST,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., } Executor.
October 13, 1885. } 17 41 6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between George R. Boak, Cameron Boak, and Theo A. Boak, under the firm name of George R. Boak & Co., and Boak Bros. & Co., of Snow Shoe Pa., has been by mutual consent this day, October 6, 1885, dissolved. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of Cameron Boak and Theodore A. Boak who are authorized to make settlement of the same and satisfy all demands on said partnership presented for payment.

[Signed.] GEO. R. BOAK,
CAMERON BOAK,
THEO. A. BOAK

The business heretofore existing under the firm name of Geo R. Boak & Co., and Boak Bros & Co will be conducted at the oldstand by the undersigned under the firm name of Boak Brothers who respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage from the public.

CAMERON BOAK,
17 41 3t THEO. A. BOAK.

A CHANCE
TO BUY GUNS
CHEAPLY.

Rifle and Shotguns, B. L. pistol grip, rebounding lock, $20 to $25.
Winchester Rifles, new models, $16 to $17.
Shotguns, B L., double, $11 to $30,
" " single, $3 to $10.
" M. L., double, $5 to $8.
" " single, $7 to 14.

—AT—

DESCHNER'S
Great Central Gun Works
Water St., BELLEFONTE, PA.,
17 10 1y

PUBLIC SALE.

Boiling Spring Mansion and Grounds.

The undersigned, executor of JANE F. MANN, late of Spring township, deceased, will expose at public sale at the

COURT HOUSE IN BELLEFONTE,

—ON—

Monday, the 23d day of Nov., A.D. 1885,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,

the well known residence of the late Jane F. Mrs. Mann at Boiling Spring, together with the Spring, Spring House, the Yard and Garden and all the land down to Rousbe's and the turnpike. The residence is an eligible one, and the spring makes it one of the most attractive and valuable homes in the county.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A. O FURST,
Executor of Jane F. Mann, deceased.
Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 27, 1885. 17 43 4t

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

Book Bindery.

The Only Book Binding Establishment in Centre County.

We have purchased an entire new outfit for the Book Binding business, and have engaged one of the

BEST BINDERS

in the State, MR. JOHN LINGLE, late foreman of the Patriot Book Bindery of Harrisburg, and are therefore prepared to bind all kinds of

BOOKS,
PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
BLANK BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
LAW BOOKS,
HOTEL REGISTERS,
&c., &c., &c.

POCKET-BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, TRAVELING BAGS AND SATCHELS LETTERED.

Old Books Re-Bound.

All binding will be done at our establishment. No work will be sent away for binding. You are thus saved the express charges and commission.

All Work Guaranteed.

ADDRESS THE

CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK BINDERY,
HARRIS' BLOCK,
Bellefonte, Penna.
17 41 tf

H. K. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

DON'T WAIT,

For You won't Soon have the opportunity again

WE ARE BOUND TO REALIZE UPON OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

STOVES

And for the balance of the season we are going to sell them REGARDLESS OF PROFIT. Come soon, while the assortment is not broken too much. Our opposition will tell you we don't mean it, but our answer is, try us and see for yourselves.

WE HAVE ALSO AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Horse Blankets, Lap Blankets and Robes

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW.

Our stock is, and always will be, kept full and complete in all its details. It is not our intention to close out our business, but we are going to unload a large portion of our surplus stock. It will be to our customers', friends' and enemies' interest not to overlook this opportunity. Big profits and long credits are dead and buried with us. We imagine ourselves just beginning life anew, and don't wish to remember our old methods of doing business, and are giving our whole time and attention exclusively to the Hardware business.

H. K. HICKS & BRO.

We will not refuse credit to responsible parties for goods on 30 days' time—this we consider cash—and when we grant this we want it distinctly understood that at the expiration of that time the account must be paid. We don't intend to exhaust what little profit we have made by sending statement after statement to each one that owes an account that is due, but will send one, and to avoid offense and misunderstanding we explain publicly in this manner what we mean, so don't ask for credit unless you fully intend to live up to our terms.

S. & A. Loeb—General Merchandise.

Paste this in Your Hat.

Good Clothing vs. Slop-Shop Clothing. With a view of giving the best value for the low est possible prices we have raised the quality of our CLOTHING in Men's, Youths' and Boys' wearing GARMENTS to such a grade that we believe we are ready to compete with any custom work made in Centre county, at prices far below merchant tailors' prices. Before buying elsewhere call to examine our stock. In doing this we have in large measure succeeded in our efforts to meet prices to suit the times. An endless variety in the whole line. S. & A. LOEB.

Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. We have prided ourselves for years on the quality of our BOOTS AND SHOES, and have hundreds of testimonials for their elegant service. Why buy a cheap Yankee Boot or Shoe, when you have to buy two or three times a winter, when you can get one pair to last the whole season for near the same price? Low priced goods in Boots and Shoes are not the cheapest. Buy a good pair and try the difference. S. & A. LOEB.

S. & A. LOEB.

Ladies' Coats, Jackets, Newmarkets AND SHORT WRAPS. The largest variety ever shown in Centre county, all tailor made to our own order by skilled operatives. Superior fit and workmanship All the latest designs at prices fully as low as ordinary goods are offered at. Our aim has been to give as good a wrap in workmanship, fit and grade of goods, as careful work and good goods can make them. Try one of ours on before buying elsewhere. S. & A. LOEB.

DRY GOODS. We quote no leaders in DRY GOODS, but offer everything in the line fully as low as I ultimate competition will or can afford it. We have no cut goods at 2 cents per yard, nor Canton flannels at 4 cents, as our regular trade have no use for such goods, but we have a full line of DRY GOODS comprising everything, Domestic Dry Goods and House-furnishing Goods, including carpets at the very bottom prices, and the cheapest and best line of White and Colored Blankets ever offered in Bellefonte. S. & A. LOEB.

S. & A. LOEB.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Groceries and Provisions.

SECHLER & CO

GROCERIES

66 and 68 High Street,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

FINE ALL-SUGAR SYRUPS at 40c and 50c. per gallon.
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, made by the old process, pure goods, 50c. per gallon.
A STRICTLY FINE MILD CHEESE at 12½c. per pound.
A GOOD SOUTH CAROLINA RICE at 5c, per pound.
NEW FRENCH PRUNES at 10c. per pound.
NEW TURKEY PRUNES at 8c per pound.
LEMONS, ORANGES, BANANAS, FINE APPLES, DATES, RAISINS, FIGS, all fine goods at lowest prices.
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF SOAP by the box and at retail.
CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, 25c., three cans for $1.
TOMATO KETCHUP, quart bottles 15c.
VANILLA BEANS at 5c., 10c., and 15c, a piece

ALL THE

Home Brands of Flour,

and a very fine Flour made at Toledo, O.

GROUND ALUM SALT, 200 lbs. bags, $1.
FINE SALT, 280 lbs. barrels, at $1.75.

We have just purchased a line of excellent

TEAS

—IN—

IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER OOLONG, JAPAN AND MIXED.

They are equal to anything heretofore sold for $1. We are selling them at 80c. They are worth more than we get for them.

DANDY CIGARS!!

2 for 5c. Beats everything.

SECHLER & CO.

PROVISIONS,

66 and 68 High Street,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

FINE MILD SUGAR CURED HAMS, nicely trimmed and fine flavored, 14c. per lb.
BREAKFAST BACON, nice sweet goods, at 12½c. per lb.
BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON at 14c. per pound.
ROULETTE HAMS, sugar-cured, at 12½c.
SHOULDERS, sugar cured, at 10c per pound.
DRIED BEEF, sugar cured, at 18c. per pound.
ARMOUR & CO.'S and FAIRBANKS & CO.'S CORNED and ROAST BEEF in 2-pound cans, 30c.
ARMOUR & CO.'S CHIPPED DRESSED BEEF in 1-pound cans, 25c.
FRESH COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, 15c. and and 20c. a can.
NEW MACKEREL—
12 lb. Kits, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
40 lb., quarte barrel, $1 75, $2 75, $3 75, $5 & 9
80 lb., half barrel, $3 50, $5 50, $7 25, $11 00.

Our mackerel this year are the most satisfactory goods we have ever sold. They are

ALL NEW, BRIGHT, FAT FISH.

BONELESS CODFISH, nice goods, at 8c. per pound.

SECHLER & CO.

FRESH MEATS,

66 and 68 High Street,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Schedule of prices made by us on Monday May 4, 1885.

BOILING MEATS.....8 and 10c.
RUMP ROASTS.....10 and 12½c.
CHUCK STEAKS & ROASTS.....12½c.
ROUND STEAKS.....15c.
STANDING RIB ROASTS.....15c.
LOIN STEAKS.....15c.

SUNDRIES!

CORN BROOMS,
WASH TUBS,
RUBBERS,
BRUSHES.

THE CURRY PAIL, 2 hoops, 20c., 3 hoops, 25c. The best pails now made.

Some Attractive Novelties in

GLASSWARE.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s and Hiram Sibley & Co.'s New

SEEDS for 1885.

PICKEL[illegible]

...lefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Death of General McClellan.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—General McClellan has for the past two weeks suffered occasionally from pains at the heart. Yesterday he felt in good spirits, and with his wife and daughter visited friends in the neighborhood. Before returning to his home he made an appointment with a gentleman to meet him this morning at 11 o'clock. Upon his return to his home, he ate heartily and spent the evening in conversation with his wife and daughter, retiring at 10 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock the pains returned. So severe were they that a messenger was dispatched on horseback to the general's physician. The physician at once came, and for hours endeavored to give him relief, but his efforts were unsuccessful. At 3.10 a. m. the sufferer sighed, smiled and said, 'Thank God I have pulled through; am now feeling relieved." A moment later he raised himself upon one hand, opened his eyes, looked about the room and fell back dead.

It is not yet settled when the funeral will take place. General Marcy, the father-in law of General McClellan, will arrange for the details of the funeral

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826 He attended the preparatory school of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1840 he entered the university, where he remained two years. In June, 1842, he entered the West Point military academy. McClellan graduated before he had completed his 20th year, in the summer of 1846, standing second in general rank in the largest class that ever left the academy. In engineering and geology he was first.

On graduating from West Point he was assigned to duty as junior lieutenant of a company of sappers and miners then in course of organization. He served with distinction and was frequently commended in the dispatches of the commander-in-chief for bravery, daring, faithful discharge of duties, efficiency and gallantry. He arrived at West Point on his return, June 22, 1848, and was at once breveted first lieutenant for conduct at Contreras, and afterwards captain for conduct at Molino del Rey, which latter honor he declined, not having been present at that battle. Later he received the same rank for conduct in the capture of Mexico.

From the end of the Mexican war until 1857 Captain McClellan was employed in various capacities connected with the military service.

In 1857 Captain McClellan was made chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, then just opened. He was soon made vice president of the company. In 1860 he resigned and was made president of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, which position he held when Sumter was fired on. He was at once summoned to Columbus by Governor Dennison of Ohio, and promptly began the task of organizing the troops of that state. On April 23, 1861, he was commissioned major general of the Ohio militia volunteers.

On June 23d he was ordered to report to Washington, his campaign in West Virginia having attracted the attention of the country and the authorities. By October 15 he had collected, systematized and drilled and prepared 152,051 men who composed the army lying in and around Washington. The battle of Ball's Bluff which was not ordered by McClellan, occurred on 21st. Ten days later Lieutenant General Scott requested that he might be placed upon the retired list The day following, by a general order, McClellan was made commander-in-chief.

On March 17, 1862, the campaign of the peninsula began. During that ever memorable campaign he won the following great battles: Williamsburg, May 4; Fair Oaks, June 1; Malvern Hill, July 1, and completed his retreat, in the face of superior numbers, to the James river. On July 11 Halleck superseded McClellan, whose command was on August 30th reduced to a handful of troops at Fortress Monroe. On September 1 he was ordered to take command of the defense of Washington. On September 2, at President Lincoln's request, he again assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, which had been badly beaten under Pope's leadership in the second battle of Bull Run. On September 10th he won the brilliant battle of South Mountain, and on the 17th the bloody and stubborn battle of Antietam. On November 5th he was superseded by Burnside, and ordered to Trenton, N. J.

In the winter of 1863 he visited Boston and was received with great enthusiasm, and a sword was presented to him. He was nominated for President by the Democrats on August 31st, 1864, but only received 1,800,000 of the popular vote, while Mr. Lincoln received 2,220,000.

General McClellan was made superintendent of construction of the famous Stevens battery, on which $2,500,000 was spent, and under his management it progressed toward completion. McClellan's connection with the battery ceased in 1871, and during that time he engineered a railroad bridge across the Hudson. In 1870 he was appointed chief engineer of the department of docks and piers in New York city, a berth which he resigned two years later. In 1877 he was elected Governor of New Jersey. In 1880 his term expired, and he retired to private life.

In May, 1860, General McClellan married Miss Ellen Mary, the daughter of General R. B. Marcy. They had two children, a boy and a girl, and their home life was very pleasant. The General was a pious man, not in the least ostentatiously so, but a believer and adherent of the Christian religion, which he followed conscientiously.

The Great Eastern Sold.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, was sold at public auction to-day for £26,200. Her construction was begun on May 1, 1854, and the work of launching her, which lasted from Nov. 3, 1857, to Jan. 31, 1858, cost £60,000, hydraulic pressure being employed. Her extreme length is 680 feet, breadth 82½ feet, and, including paddle boxes, 118 feet, height 58 feet, or 70 feet to top of bulwarks. She has eight engines, capable in actual work of 11,000 horse power, and has besides twenty auxiliary engines. She was sold in 1864 for £25,000, and was employed on several occasions with success as a cable laying vessel.

Defending Ward.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mr. Cochran opened for the defense. He slowly arose and faced the jury. There was a sudden silence throughout the room, and every head was bent forward in expectancy. He began by saying that it would be idle to deny that Ward was in the court charged with all sorts of crime, but the jury must remember he is presumably innocent until justice proves him otherwise. He stands charged with obtaining $71,000 by false and fraudulent pretenses from Mr. Fish. The jury must divest their minds from everything else than what appertains to the charge. Then Mr. Cochran entered into a lengthy argument to show that Fish's testimony should be taken for what it was worth. "Fish," he said, "was a convict, and at liberty to testify as he pleased without fear of further punishment. He might perjure himself if he wished to" Mr Cochran claimed that the Marine bank had been in difficulty for years and that Ward, instead of trying to drag the bank down, was using every effort to get money for it.

When Mr. Cochran was in the midst of his most severe sentences, Fish entered the room. He stopped short as he heard his name spoken, but did not appear to be disturbed. He took his seat just behind Ward. Throughout his speech Mr. Cochran was listened to with great interest. As he ceased speaking a sensation was caused by his calling out loudly and abruptly. "William S. Warner!" No one had seen the receiver of the now celebrated check enter the room and the surprise at his appearance was great. He was the first witness for the defense. During his testimony, when he told that the check had been received for money invested, as he supposed, in government contracts, there was a ripple of laughter throughout the room.

Julian T. Davies, assignee of Grant & Ward, testified concerning certain securities which remained after the failure. He said that when he assumed office he found about $700 in the office of Grant & Ward, and the bank accounts overdrawn.

At 3.30 General Tracy began summing up for the prisoner. He was followed by Colonel Fellows for the people. At the conclusion of the latter's remarks the jury retired

Precipitated into the River.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 29.—Fire broke out at half-past 6 o'clock last night on the tug McDonald, lying at the dock, about one hundred feet south of the Genesee avenue bridge. A large number of people congregated on the bridge, when a piece of the footwalk, five feet wide and forty-five feet long, containing about sixty people, gave way with a crash and precipitated them into the river, fifteen to eighteen feet deep, with a strong current. The night was cloudy and dark. Miraculously, the greater number were saved, although many were badly bruised. The river was dragged, and the body of one boy, named Sydney Fallen, aged 8 years, was brought up

LATER.—The bodies of Albert Schemwelski and John Cleary, the victims of last night's bridge disaster, were recognized to-day, making three bodies so far recovered. Three or four others are missing and it is thought they are among the lost. James Watts, who was rescued last night, will probably die, as he is in a critical condition from internal injuries.

Moody and Sankey.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 27.—Moody and Sankey opened a series of meeting here to-day. The main meetings are held in the opera house, and the overflow meetings in the First Reformed Church and Young Men's Christian Association building. The city has been thronged with people from abroad all day. Two thousand attended the morning meeting, and nearly 3,000 the afternoon and evening meetings. Hundreds were unable to get in, and overflow meetings were held in the church. On the platform at the opera house were 200 chorus singers. Mr. Sankey sang at both meetings. Mr. Moody was the leader at the opera house meetings. All of the clergymen of the city took part in the meetings. The throngs at the opera house were so great that all the aisles were filled. The Police Commissioners have issued an order prohibiting the blocking of the aisles at future meetings.

Attacked by the Janitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28. Robert J. Cook, treasurer of the Press company, limited, was this morning murderously assaulted by Stephen Macpherson, a burly, full-blooded negro, who was employed in the office as janitor. He sustained a depressed fracture of the skull The frontal bone at present presses on the brain, and the only means in which his life can be saved is by an immediate operation to remove the depression. Mr. Cook is a son-in-law of Calvin Wells, the proprietor of the newspaper. Ill feeling has existed between the men for some months past. Passages at-arms have occurred between them several times since, and the treasurer frequently threatened to discharge the janitor.

A Dauphin County Mill Burned.

MILLERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 38.—Last night about 10:30 o'clock the people of this place were roused by the cry of fire, which quickly brought them to the scene of the conflagration, Weaver & Co.'s shingle mill. The structure was a large two story frame building, which was filled with lath, palings, shingle blocks and rough lumber. It was a total loss of $8,000, partially covered by insurance to the amount of $3,000. The Millersburg hook and ladder campany came to the scene ready for action. The cause of the conflagration is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Accident.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 28.—While a number of school children were playing ball here to-day Frank Reisenweaner, aged 9 years, son of a wealthy farmer, had his skull fractured by being struck on the head with a bat, which slipped from the hands of Ella Roth, a girl 14 years old who was playing with the other scholars. The little fellow died a short time afterwards.

The Sunday Law in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Four members of the two companies giving performances here on Sunday night last were arrested for violation of the Sunday laws. The Police Justice fined each one $5 and costs of court, the lowest penalty the Court could impose. This was done at the suggestion of the Law and Order League.

Those Oklahoma Boomers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 30.—General Miles, commanding department in Missouri, headquarters here, has received official information of that about 4,000 well-armed and equipped men are on their way to the Oklahoma territory, under the lead of Captain Couch, announcing their determination to stay and fight, if necessary, for possession of the land. Captain Couch has organized a staff, and the main body of the boomers are marching with military precision. They expect to occupy the lands and hold them until Congress declares them open for settlement. Some of the invaders have already reached Oklahoma and staked out claims and put up signs: "No trespassing allowed on this farm."

General Miles has ordered Major Sumner to proceed to Oklahoma and eject the boomers there and head off and put out any on the way. Major Sumner can utilize 1,200 regular troops at Forts Reno and Sill.

WELLINGTON, Kan., October 30.—The boomers have begun operations with even more determination and vigor than a year ago. On Wednesday morning, the time announced for the beginning of the campaign which promises so much in the near future, covered wagons, covered buggies, carriages and "schooners" filled with families of the eager yet itinerant boomer could be seen in droves and numbered by the score. The crowd yesterday had been augmented by hundreds more, all with sails set for the happy cherished spot called Oklahoma. From the earnestness of the boomers and their equipments one would imagine they are determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes all winter." This, in short, is the spirit displayed by several who were interviewed while passing through this city.

A Cincinnati Wedding.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Miss Florence May Sibley, daughter of Mr. James W. Sibley, a leading citizen of this city, prominent alike in business, social and church circles, was married to Mr. Horace Hoffman Lee, of Philadelphia, this afternoon, at her father's residence in the beautiful East Walnut Hill suburb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. R. Strong, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, among them Governor Hoadly and Governor-elect Foraker. Mrs. Sibley, mother of the bride, was Miss Hastings, of Rochester, daughter of Dr. Hastings. Her brother, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, is the leading missionary of Ceylon, and his wife the sister of President Cleveland, who expected to be present but was detained by public business. The bridesmaids were Miss Douglas, Miss Hoadly, Miss Lindley, Miss Taylor, Miss Benham and Miss Sibley. The best man was Mr. A. R. Lee, brother of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Lee left this evening for an extended trip through the Virginia and North Carolina mountains. On their return they will occupy their new residence in West Philadelphia.

He Eloped.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The mystery of the flight of Prof. J. J. Cleveland, a prominent educator, from La Crosse has been, in a measure, cleared up. To-night it is known that the rumors that Miss Mary McMillan, daughter of a lumber millionaire, accompanied Mr. Cleveland are true beyond doubt. A friend of the family, who came on Monday night to Milwaukee, where she had been visiting, returned last evening, and to an inquiry made regarding his mission, could make but one answer. The young woman did not take her trunk from the depot while in Milwaukee, and left the house where she was visiting on Friday, presumably joining Mr. Cleveland in Chicago. Prof. Cleveland was prominent and popular, and had been at the head of the city schools for a long time. He closed up his business, borrowed all the money he could, and then decamped.

Winter Begun.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A brisk snow storm, the first of the season, set in here at 10.30 a. m. and lasted until 1 p. m. to-day, whitening the house-tops and ground.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., Oct. 30.—It is snowing hard at all points in the Champlain valley. The mercury stands at thirty-one degrees. Many steamers are wind bound on the lake.

MANSWAKI, Que., Oct. 30.—There were three inches of snow this morning. The weather is cold and blustery.

Barnum's Prosperous Season.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 28.—The circus season this year has been shorter than usual and more storms have been encountered. Secretary B. Fish, accountant of the Barnum and London shows, said to-day that notwithstanding this, and the fact that several tornadoes and railroad accidents had been encountered, the net profits of the circus were larger by $150,000 this year. Nearly all of Barnum's circus and trick horses have been taken to White Plains, N. Y., for the winter.

More Monuments Dedicated.

GETTYSBURG, October 28.—Representatives of Indiana troops engaged in the battle of Gettysburg arrived here last night and this morning to dedicate the monuments recently erected on the battlefield. This afternoon various points were visited, a couple of informal addresses being made at each. This evening dedicatory services were held in the court house and the monuments were delivered to the keeping of the Gettysburg Memorial association.

Telephones.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 27.—In the case where the Bell Telephone Company had refused to furnish telephones upon applications made by merchants here with whom the agents of the company were not on good terms, Judge Garrett has decided that this is not just ground for refusal; that the telephone company is bound by the laws governing common carriers to make no discrimination between the different applicants.

Into a Pit of Molten Iron.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Scott Thomas, a moulder employed in the foundry at Twelfth and Papin streets, was emptying a large ladle yesterday, containing 10,000 pounds of molten iron, into a pit fourteen feet deep. The cable holding the ladle broke, and the unfortunate man was precipitated into the pit with the molten metal on top of him. When the body was removed it was charred beyond recognition.

Tackled the Wrong Man.

OMAHA, Neb. Oct. 30.—During the past month "bob-tail" street cars have been robbed in the outskirts of the city twelve or thirteen times by a solitary highwayman, who on each occasion has covered the driver with his revolver and made him hand over his cash-box, usually containing $15 in change. On Wednesday the highwayman robbed a driver in North Omaha, although the car was full of passengers. The robber covered the car with his revolver and backed into the darkness, making his escape.

Last night he attempted a similar robbery in the same locality, but the driver, instead of handing over the cash box, as he had been ordered to, pulled a revolver, and the two men fired simultaneously, missing each other. The robber then fled, pausing at the edge of the sidewalk to fire another shot at the driver, who then fired twice, killing his assailant instantly. The dead man has been identified by this and other drivers as the highwayman who has committed all these robberies, and proved to be Charles Collins, a notorious character.

President Noah Porter Resigns.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the Yale corporation to-day President Noah Porter resigned the Presidency of the college, to take effect next commencement. He will, however, retain the Clark professorship of moral philosophy. President Porter graduated at Yale in 1831, and was tutor from 1833 to 1835, pursuing theological studies at the same time. He was chosen Clark professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy in 1846, and was elected to succeed President Theodore D. Woolsey in 1871. He is 74 years of age. Among those spoken of as his successor are Prof. E. S. Dana and Prof. Timothy Dwight, both of Yale; Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Boston Institute of Technology, President Gilman of John Hopkins University, and ex President Andrew D. White of Cornell.

Baltimore's Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 28.—James Hodges was to day elected mayor of this city on the regular Democratic ticket, defeating Judge George W. Brown, the fusionist nominee, by a majority of about two thousand. The new city council stands thirteen regulars and seven fusionists in first branch and seven regulars to three fusionists in second branch. The vote was the heaviest ever cast, footing up over sixty thousand. The election passed of very quietly considering the bitterness displayed during the campaign.

Dakota's First Legal Hanging.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Oct. 30.—George Miller was hanged here this afternoon, being the first legal execution in North Dakota. On the 25th of January last the wife and 11-year-old son of Rev. C. H. Schulle, a Methodist minister living six miles from Inkster, was murdered by Miller, who was employed by Mr. Schulle to work on his farm. The crime was not discovered until a week later, Mr Schulle being absent at Marysville holding revival meetings.

Huntingdon Water Works.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 28.—Peter Herdic, who had the contract for putting in the water works here, is four months ahead of his contract and water was turned into the pipes to-day. This will be a great advantage to Huntingdon in every way. It not only affords protection against fire, but offers an inducement to manufacturers which they have not hitherto had.

Not long ago as an elderly couple were out walking a lady on the opposite side of the street slipped and fell down. The old gentleman rushed across the street, raised his hat, and offered to assist her in any possibly way. His wife followed him across at a slow pace, and witnessing his devotion to the stranger, shook her fist at him. "It's all right—it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it is," she hotly exclaimed; "here an unknown woman hurts her toe, and you plough across the street to eat her up with kindness. The other day when I fell down stairs you stood and laughed, and wanted to know if I was practising for a circus"

Queer reading would be the history of names. We cannot, however, go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," &c., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capital letters.

First walking gentleman—"Oh, yes, there has been quite a revival in trade this fall." Second walking gentleman—"Ah, well, er—in that case could you advance me the loan of a nickel?" First walking gentleman—"While there has been a gratifying improvement, I haven't seen enough yet to justify me in taking any risks."

"Those backwoodsmen have a better time than one supposes, but I should think they would get tired of living on one thing all the while." "To what do you refer?" "Chops."

FITS.—All fits stopped free by *Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.* No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 17 32 1y

Old lady—"Now, porter, you're quite sure you've put all my luggage in?—the big portmantle and——"Porter—"All right, mum." Old lady—"And you're certain I've not left anything behind—." Porter—"No mum, not even a copper!"

A Cure at Last.—Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other catarrh remedy to the seat of the disease, and has resulted in more cures here than all others.—*Wilkes-barre, Pa. Leader.*

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with catarrh, the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa. 43-4t

Judge—"Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with wilful murder. Are you guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"Judge, what's the use of putting it that away? As you put it, it's difficult question to decide. S'posin' we simplify the matter by goin' for a disagreement of the jury."

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Troubles.—Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 pills), by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.—All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD-CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1 00, at Druggists.

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss, and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1½d, or 75 cts. in U. S. money.

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Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, October 5, 1885.

WESTWARD	Exp A.M.	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	9 00	4 05
Flemington	9 05	4 09
Mill Hall	9 09	4 12
Beech Creek	9 25	4 28
Eagleville	9 30	4 33
Howard	9 44	4 45
Mount Eagle	9 54	4 53
Curtin	10 01	4 58
Milesburg	10 12	5 07
Bellefonte	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	10 44	5 35
Snow Shoe Int.	10 48	5 38
Unionville	10 58	5 49
Julian	11 09	6 01
Martha	11 19	6 12
Port Matilda	11 27	6 21
Hannah	11 36	6 30
Fowler	11 39	6 33
Dix	11 42	6 36
Bald Eagle	11 48	6 44
Vail	11 53	6 49
Arrive at Tyrone	12 05	7 00

EASTWARD	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 30	8 10
East Tyrone	7 37	8 17
Vail	7 40	8 20
Bald Eagle	7 45	8 25
Dix	7 50	8 30
Fowler	7 54	8 32
Hannah	7 57	8 36
Port Matilda	8 05	8 43
Martha	8 13	8 51
Julian	8 23	8 56
Unionville	8 33	9 10
Snow Shoe Int.	8 42	9 18
Milesburg	8 45	9 22
Bellefonte	8 58	9 32
Milesburg	9 10	9 47
Curtin	9 20	10 01
Mount Eagle	9 25	10 04
Howard	9 32	10 11
Eagleville	9 42	10 21
Beech Creek	9 47	10 25
Mill Hall	9 58	10 37
Flemington	10 02	10 41
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 06	10 45

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after October 5, 1885.

Leaves Bellefonte 8.50 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.00 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 4.00 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 6.00 p m

S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, October 5 1885.

WESTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 00
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
Hostler	1 15	5 50
Marengo	1 25	5 55
Loveville f	1 30	6 00
Furnace Road	1 35	6 10
Warriors Mark	1 55	6 25
Pennington	2 12	6 40
Weston Mill f	2 25	6 56
L. and T. June	2 31	6 55
Tyrone	2 35	6 58

EASTWARD.	Mixed. P.M.	Mixed A.M.
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill	4 40	9 35
Pennington	4 55	9 48
Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
Furnace Road	5 20	10 12
Loveville	5 26	10 16
Marengo	5 30	10 22
Hostler	5 40	10 35
Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 05
Scotia	6 25	11 26

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Monday, April 6, 1885:

WESTWARD:		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 57 a m
" "	Lock Haven	8 25 a m
" "	Renovo	9 35 a m
" arr at	Erie	6 00 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" "	Renovo	5 05 p m
" "	Kane	9 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in	Bellefonte at	5 20 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
	Harrisburg	3 53 p m
	Williamsport	7 20 p m
arr at	Lock Haven	8 10 p m
"	Renovo	9 15 p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil'a	4 35 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Wm'sport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" arr. at	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves	L. Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jer'y Shore	7 25 a m
" "	W'msp't	8 10 a m
" arr. at	Harrisb'g	11 30 a m
" "	Phila'phia	3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Kane	5 45 a m
" "	Renovo	9 50 a m
" "	Lock Haven	10 55 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 20 p m
" "	Renovo	10 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 00 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	4 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m
WMPT ACM leaves	Williamsport	3 40 p m
" arrives at	Harrisb'g	10 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. R. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Olewine, late of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN I. OLEWINE,

Bellefonte, Oct. 19, 1885. Administrator.

17 42 6t.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—The State fair this year did not pay expenses.

—Last quarter of the October moon last Friday.

—John McCullough, the actor, is said to be improving.

—Mr. John Limbert, of Madisonburg, died on October 26, aged 77 years.

—The new cemetery west of Centre Hall is to be surrounded by a neat and serviceable fence.

—A protracted revival service is at present the most interesting religious event in Spring Mills.

—Mr. Absalom Harter, of Millheim, has the stage route contract between Coburn and Logansville.

—A town clock to be placed in the spire of the Lutheran church at Centre Hall is now talked of.

—It seems to us that Doctor W. W. Bayard is endeavoring to cultivate an immense growth of fierce black beard.

—The bright yellow was applied to Dr. R. L. Dartt's residence on Friday, in profuse quantities. It is an agreeable, attractive color.

—The schools of Madisonburg are in successful operation with Prof. S. Bierly in the Grammar school and Mr. Helfrich in the primary.

—Times are so hard that the Democratic administration has not been able for two months past to provide enough postal cards for use.

—People now talk about pleasant Fall weather, but when the pavements are icy they will talk about *fall* weather which is not so pleasant.

—A new stone crossing has been made across Linn street at the intersection of that thoroughfare with Ridge street. It was needed by those who reside on the south side of Linn.

—Deputy Commissioner Louis C. Barlett, one of Cleveland's appointees, has been intoxicated ever since his appointment to that position. He has been requested to resign.

—W. W. McKinny, the ticket agent at Port Matilda, had a paralytic stroke on Monday morning, Oct. 26, and is unable to speak. So says the Altoona *Tribune's* Tyrone correspondent.

—We learn of the death in Washington, D. C., of Pierce Forney, son of Mr. Win Forney. The latter gentleman was the first editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, of this place.

—U. S. Senator John I. Mitchell, who opposed General Beaver for Governor in 1882, says that he believes if General Beaver is nominated next year he will receive united Republican support.

—Mr. W. F. Smith, who lives at Smithtown, near Millheim, has raised fifty wagon loads of pumpkins this year. One of the apples gathered from his orchard measured 13 inches in circumference.

—The painters were at work Friday on the residence of W. F. Reeder, Esq., on the corner of Linn and Allegheny streets. Wonder what startling combination of color will appear there.

—The Reformed church at Aaronsburg was dedicated on Sunday, October 25, and the entire debt paid. Mr. Michael Harper gave $500 in addition to a previous $1,000 and also the ground on which it is built.

—The Paradise Flouring Mill property, located in Trough Creek Valley, Todd township, Huntingdon county, was burned to the ground on Tuesday, Oct. 26. It was the property of Mrs. Patterson and was worth $10,000.

—The stone gutter in front of the Bush House having been completed, the workmen are employed in making a similar one on the south side of High street. These gutters were needed and are an important improvement.

—An accident occurred to the mail east, on Friday morning, at Curtin Station, which delayed the train a couple of hours. The engineer, Mr. "Judge" Weaver, was slightly injured, Dr. Geo. Harris, the railroad company physician, being summoned to attend him.

—An entertainment was given in the State College chapel on Wednesday evening, November 4, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of that place. The attractions were the College Glee Club of Lewisburg University and Miss Edith V. Hedges, the elocutionist.

—The *Centre Reporter* suggests General Beaver as the Republican candidate for Governor next year and Judge Orvis as the Democratic candidate. We object. We dont like to see a Bellefonter defeated for any honor he may be striving after. Both cannot be elected. For that reason the Democratic candidate must be chosen from another part of the State, and then we wont care if he is defeated.

—The editor of the *Centre Democrat* evidently believes that he knows more about the degree of guilt that should attach to McClain and Laporte, respectively, than the juries that rendered the verdicts. Because the verdicts do not satisfy him he attributes the fault to the jury system. But he neglects to propose a remedy. It might be an excellent idea for him to volunteer to act in the capacity of juror on every occasion of this kind, as the Bible is the only authority in the universe that never errs.

Philipsburg Again.

Neal Davis, our good looking and accomplished young Front Street jeweler, has just returned from a week's hunt in Black Log Valley, Huntingdon county.

Rev. S. Cameron has moved his family to South Philipsburg. He formerly resided at Julian Furnace.

The large engine house across the Moshannon, belonging to the B. C., C. & S. W. Railroad, is being rapidly erected. It will be huge building, and is badly needed by that road.

The new telephone poles are being placed in position as fast as possible through town. They are much larger and handsomer than the old ones and are to be nicely painted.

Fred Parker, the boy who fell from a chestnut tree some time since, and was badly injured, is able to be about once more.

Mrs. Joe. Lichten, of Reynoldsville, who visited her sister, Mrs. William Lehman, of this city for a month, has returned to her home.

We understand Dr. Biglow will soon occupy the new dwelling house on corner of Presqueisle and Fourth streets.

Mr. Lewis Braun, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, who has been working at the tannery for some months, has removed his family from that place to a house on Tenth street.

Fred Todd, of Point Lookout, left on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, for Philadelphia, where he will attend College. Success attend you, Fred.

There is talk of getting Mr. D. L. Moody to come to Philipsburg in a short time. Hope it will not end in rumor.

W. T. Bair, editor of the *Journal*, who has been traveling in the West for about three weeks, accompanied by his wife and two little daughters, have returned home. They all look better after their trip and enjoyed the visit very much. They were at different points of Ohio, Iowa and Illinois during their absence.

Miss Sallie Crissman attended the W. C. T. U. at Huntingdon last week.

Clarence Chapman was down to Huntingdon on Friday on another wrestling expedition. Bad boy, Clarence.

The handsome residence of Mr. Show alter on North Centre is now about completed, and the family will, we understand, occupy it in a few days.

Rev. S. A. Cornelius, who has been absent from this city for a few weeks, in New York City, and other eastern points, has returned home, to the gratification of his congregation and all others. We do not know if he interviewed Mr. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, etc., or not, during his sojourn in the Metropolis.

The concert in the Babtist church has been postponed from the 3d, to the 10th of November.

The "little gem" photographs are all the rage among the girls now.

The new meat market on Fourth St named "The Chicago Meat Market," is doing a good business. In fact, we have nearly a baker's dozen in town, and all seem to be making money rapidly.

Geo. Lamb, bar-tender at the St. James Hotel, is suffering severely from a carbuncle on his hand. George is a good fellow, but such things will happen even to the best of mortals.

Who is the man who shot a wild duck at so great a distance as to strain the gun he had borrowed from another clerk? Ask Sam.

It is said that several good plays will be rendered in the new opera house soon.

Dr. J. H. Pierce, who has been absent from Philipsburg for some months, has returned home greatly relieved by the medical treatment he received.

The handsome compositor, "Mose," on the *Journal*, is the sweetest harmonica player of this part of Centre county. He charms the young ladies every time he plays.

Too many leaves are allowed to accumulate on the sidewalks in different parts of the city.

Boys, what the use of serenading a fellow before he is married, even if he is a local editor. Shame on you!

What's become of those extra electric lights throughout town that were to have been seen flashing in your face so fast? Echo answers, what?

One of our prominent M. D.'s had a little scuffle with a—well a great big fellow; but as usual, Doc. come out just one ahead.

Four of Clearfield's crack bicyclists came to town on Oct. 27, on their dumb horses. We did not learn their names.

Couldn't somebody come to Philipsburg and start a butcher shop or a livery stable? None here.

Harry Martin, foreman of the *Ledger*, is numbered on the sick list. He isn't love sick, either.

Douglass Eboch is now the handsome deliveryman for G. Lyon & Co.

Strange how some young men in this place can content themselves at loafing the whole year around, and still seem to enjoy life.

"Jeff" wants to know "who shot the rabbit?"

Who got the 36 tin-types taken at one sitting on Tuesday? He must intend traveling.

One of our justices complained on Tuesday, Oct. 27, of matrimonial business being distressingly dull since the new license law.

Esq. Hess has removed into his handsome new residence on 2d street.

SOME ONE.

Programme of the Sunday-school Convention.

All who are interested in Sunday-school work will be pleased to read the following programme of the sixteenth annual convention of the Centre County Sunday-school Association, to begin in the M. E. church at Philipsburg, on Wednesday, November 11, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FORENOON SESSION.

9:30—Work Talk with Prayer and Praise.

10:30—Sermon—Motto Text. Subject—"Christ our Example."

11:00—Address: "The Model Text Book."

11:30—Preview of Lessons for the Fourth Quarter: (*a*) Geography, (*b*) Biography, (*c*) Practical Teachings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:00—Praise Service.

2:15—Conversation: "Model Methods" in Teaching the Bible: (*a*) Use of Lesson Helps, (*b*) Catechetical, (*c*) Reference to Proof Texts. (*d*) Application of the Lesson.

3:30 Scholars' Hour: "Model Bible School." Recitations and Singing by Scholars.

EVENING SESSION.

7:00—Service of Song.

7:30—Address and Discussion: "The Model Remedy" for the Evils of Intemperance.

8:00—Address: "Christ's Example" in the Observance of the Sabbath.

8:30—The Rewards of "Patient Continuance in Well Doing."

OBSERVE:

First—Each School is invited to appoint Two Delegates with the Superintendent. All preachers in the county are delegates *ex officio*.

Second—In order to secure homes beforehand, delegates who desire entertainment should forward their names, not later than November 6th, to Mr. George W. Ganoe, Philipsburg, Pa.

Third—Some of our leading preachers and teachers have promised to present to the Convention their "Model Methods" of instruction and practice.

Fourth—"In the unity of the faith," let us spend this one day in sweet Christian counsel and earnest endeavor to forward the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

AUSTIN CURTIN, Secretary. REV. S. E. FURST, President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Revs. R. Crittenden, W. E. Fischer, John Zeigler, B. J. Hummell, J. P. Hughes, Messrs. D. S. Keller, W. S. Zeller, F. P. Green, H. L. Harvey, J. W Mattern.

In the Penitentiary.

Sheriff McAlevy took Jack Laport to the penitentiary on Tuesday, Oct. 20, says the Huntingdon *Globe*, and thus lost one of the most docile and best behaved men that Mr. McAlevy ever had under his care. The Sheriff tells us that Jack was knid-hearted, did everything he could to please his companions, and believes that if no outside influences had been brought to bear on him, that he would have been perfectly harmless. The sheriff and Jack occupied a seat in the smoking car of Pacific Express. No handcuffs were used and Jack seemed to enjoy the scenery very much. He was given a splendid dinner at the Seventh Avenue Hotel after their arrival at Pittsburg, and in the afternoon was taken to his headquarters for the next six years, where he was obliged to answer the usual questions and required to don the uniform of an inmate. The parting between the Sheriff and Jack was very affecting. As they were about to leave each other Jack warmly grasped the hand of the Sheriff and said: "Sheriff, good-bye, I may never see you again in this world; you have been good and kind to me and I thank you for it. If we should never meet again, I hope we will meet in that far off and better land."

—A serious event occurred in Centre Hall on Wednesday night, Oct. 28, which, it is feared, may result in the death of one of the parties directly concerned. Little Mamie Keller, daughter of ex-Treasurer D. C. Keller, had gone the evening before to spend the night with an aged and intimate friend of the family, Mrs. Susan McCully, the lady's maid-servant being away from home. Next morning no signs were noticed of any body moving about the house and Mr. Mingle, cashier of the Penn's Valley Banking Company, who lives next door, resolved to find out what was the matter. With Dr. Alexander, he entered the window by means of a ladder. The gentlemen discovered a strong odor of coal gas in the room and found that Mrs. McCully and little Mamie were under its influence. The room is heated by a coal stove which Mrs. McCully did not know how to manage properly and the escaping gas had well-nigh smothered both of them. The little girl soon revived, but we regret to hear that Mrs. McCully is still in a dangerous condition.

—Thirteen marriage licenses were granted in Centre county during this month. This, we think, is a good month's showing of a law which, it was feared, would have a tendency to discourage matrimony. Doubtless, when blushing young men and maidens realize that there is no more publicity about this method of marriage than about any other, they will become quite reconciled and will rush in vast numbers to the clerk of court for permission to make themselves happy.

Unionville Doings.

Whilst mother earth has been shaken in different parts of the country by the internal elements and the inhabitants thrown into a state of excitement, the bosom of the mighty deep set in commotion by artificial lightning, and "Flood Rock" rent assunder and the resurrection of Republicanism in Ohio firing up the patriotism of the people, this little burg has remained tranquil. All branches of industry have been moving along in their usual routine.

The admirer of Nature can now behold the leaves (the Autumnal beauty of the mountain slopes and hill sides) chasing each other to their final resting place, forming a carpet of many hues upon the green of the valley.

Wm P. Fisher has housed a large crop of apples in his extensive fruit house, where every convenience is at hand for keeping the temperature at a stage best adapted to the preservation of the fruit. His large vinegar house is being stored with an unusual supply of fermented cider, whilst the cider mill still hums; but since the owner has embraced "Prohibition" root, stump and branch, the grapes are disposed of very cheap and "dar is no wine and cider in de cellar."

Mrs. Mary Hoover has been quite ill for some weeks with typhoid fever, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. J. M. Blair has nearly recovered.

Mr. Samuel Brugger has fallen into the spirit of this place in the way of improvement. He has built a new barn and is building a new house on his farm No. 2, near Allegheny mountain.

The bakery was short lived, being leveled to the ground by the fire demon, and the owner, Mrs. Scarfoss, has sold out her personal property and left town.

W. S. Cadwallader, the horticulturist, has the boss crop of sweet pumpkins. They are round, flat, oblong, crooked and straight, and are noted for their enormous size and weight.

The Ellis Family have been here, and received many expressions of praise for their excellent bell entertainment. The old gentleman and lady remained on account of his illness. K.

Bellefonters in the West.

We clip the following item about a burglary from the Elgin, Illinois, *Daily News* of October 22. It is chiefly interesting because it occurred at a house where Bellefonters were visiting:

"Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilthais, No, 81 College street, are entertaining as guests Mrs. Mary Light and her son John and Miss Ella Haupt, all of Bellefonte, Pa. The ladies are dressmakers, and may remain in Elgin permanently. Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, while Mr. Wilthais was at his store and the other members of the family were at the Congregational prayer meeting, somebody entered the house and taking a suit of clothing belonging to John Light and a dress coat and overcoat, the property of Mr. Wilthais, departed. The thief entered the house by the door and locked it again when he left. The contents of a trunk were rifled, but nothing is missed except the goods enumerated. There is no clue to the identity of the burglars."

—Do you know that one of the finest green houses in the State of Pennsylvania is located in Lock Haven? Well, it is, and its proprietor is Mr. Henry Neener. At this season of the year when the frosts have killed the flowers outdoors and those inside seem to be languishing, it is peculiarly delightful to see bright, beautiful, fresh flowers, and therefore we were much pleased this morning to receive from Mr. Neener a box filled with the choicest flowers and smilax that have ever been seen in this place. There were carnations, pinks, tea roses, abutilons, fuchsias, bonvardias and a variety of other beautiful flowers mingled with the smilax. His business establishment is located on Main street and Susquehanna Avenue, Lock Haven, and orders for balls, parties, weddings or merely for ordinary use will be filled with as much satisfaction by Mr. Neener as if given to a more pretentious establishment in the larger cities.

—The private proceedings of the court martial of Private Henry B. Wise and Musician Richard T. Johnson, of Company D, Altoona, took place in Altoona, on the 28th ult. Lieutenant Reber, of this place, was Judge Advocate, and Captain Amost Mullen was one of the members of the court. All the proceedings were finished by 6 o'clock and the Bellefonters who took part in it are now at home again. The papers now go the brigade headquarters where they will be passed up. The verdict will not be known for a week or more. It will be looked forward to with considerable interest by all the members of the Fifth regiment. It is said that Private Wise is an excellent young man and remained away from camp because he could not afford a week's diversion of that sort.

—Officer Martin A. Slack, of the Cambria Iron Company's police force, fell on the railroad at Johnstown on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, and his right leg and left foot were crushed by the cars. He fell while endeavoring to save a boy from injury. It is believed that Mr. Slack will recover.

—Mr. Bayard Hicks and family are now occupying apartments in Merchants' Square, having moved from their late residence on Bishop and Spring streets.

Lines from Loveville.

LOVEVILLE, October 26, 1885.

It has been quite a while since we have seen anything in print regarding the quiet little village of Loveville; and as it should not be neglected, I will write a few items under the usual title: "Lines from Loveville."

Chestnuts are abundant.

The schools of Half Moon township opened on October 26.

Miss Rachie Wright, of Adams county, is again in Loveville and has taken charge of the Centre Line school, this being her fourth year in that position. She is well qualified for this work and is one of the best teachers in the county.

Thieves are putting in an early claim for the farmers products. They have been rallying around Isaac Beck's farm. They also killed a large hog for William Cup.

I will say just here that if they continue to steal to the extent that they did last fall, they will meet a sad fate, as they have been a great nuisance in this valley for many years.

A society has been opened at the Centennial school house, but it is in a languishing condition.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the Ross church. CLAY.

—Mr. Marshall McMurtrie, of Bellefonte, was in this city on Thursday afternoon of last week, having brought the remains of his mother here for interment. Old Father Time is dealing gently with him, but still the "silver threads among the gold" are discernable.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Miscellaneous.

Profit for Everybody.

Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

"I sell large quantities of Parker's Tonic in my drug store. Among my customers, a doctor has been prescribing it for the past two years. He was nearly dead himself, and tried every remedy known to his profession, without any relief. After he had used four bottles of Parker's Tonic he began to grow in flesh, and the improvement in his health was absolutely wonderful. He now recommends it to everyone."—J. E. DARROW, Calumet Ave Pharmacy, 113 Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Indianapolis Times.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From Mr. Harry Olmstead, Proofreader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, *Rondout, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say that I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am

HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

DR. KENNEDY, OF RONDOUT, N. Y., assures the public by a reputation which he cannot afford to imperil that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. 17 36 1y

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42-inch Homespun.....$ .45
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Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

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Local Department.

—This is the time the dreaming poet makes
Songs on the fading rose,
And the red apple swiftly falls and takes
The small boy on the nose.

This is the time that round the lily's cup
The June bug doesn't soar,
And while the local base ball club breaks up,
The circus is no more.

—Mince pies are in season.

—The Thanksgiving turkey is fattening.

—October, 1885, has passed away never to return.

—The air feels as if there is a snow storm lurking near.

—Flakes of snow flew thickly through the air Tuesday morning.

—Why don't somebody send us that recipe for patience advertised for?

—The Zion band, arrayed in their elegant new uniforms, were in town on Saturday afternoon.

—The boys were about quite numerously on Saturday night, engaged in Hallow e'en sport.

—George Bayard will not give up that straw hat which he wore during the summer and which he values so highly.

—The President has issued his proclamation declaring Thursday, the 26th, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

—The *Express* and *Democrat*, afternoon dailies, of Lock Haven, issued morning editions Wednesday to give the election returns.

—No man appreciates more the irresistible power of the press than the unlucky wretch who has just got his finger caught in the machinery.

—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefonte will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

—Mr. George Jack retired Monday from the position of postmaster of Boalsburg, which he has filled so long and ably, and is succeeded by Mr. James Price.

—The new book bindery connected with the *Centre Democrat* office is meeting with good success. Mr. Lingle does his work with as much skill as the bookbinders in the large cities.

—The present programme for the Moody meetings provides that the first will be held on Monday evening, November 9, three to be held on Tuesday and one on Wednesday morning.

—Some of the people whose houses are heated by steam are enjoying all the advantages of a perpetual temperate climate, if we may judge by the open doors and windows. It is perhaps unnecessary to try to heat all out-doors.

—The people of Lock Haven are so anxious to have large manufactories located in that city that about every property owner in the place has offered ground, free, for their erection. But the manufactories are not crowding in the city very fast.

—The mission of Rev. S. A. Taggart in town Saturday was to make arrangements for the approaching visit of Mr. D. L. Moody. He is unable to say whether or not Mr. Sankey will accompany Mr. Moody, although it is to be hoped that he will.

—Ever since the famous Stuart Rogers capped the climax of absurdity by going to Spring Mills when he wanted to come Bellefonte, the people of this town have eagerly desired to see and hear him. We are glad to learn that he will be in Humes' Hall on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., to give an entertainment for the benefit of Gregg Post, G. A. R.

—Miss Linnie Benner and her niece, Miss Mary Morris, departed on the 10 30 o'clock train Wednesday for Philadelphia. They purpose making quite an extended visit. During their absence they will visit friends in the counties of Philadelphia, Lehigh, Chester, Schuylkill and other portions of the eastern part of the State. We wish them a pleasant time, and a safe return home.

—Geo. A. Baney, late principal bar tender at the Brockerhoff House of this place, but now chief mixologist of drinks at the Potter House of Philipsburg, under Col. McOmber, was in town Tuesday, departing again on the afternoon train for his home, taking with him his wife and two little boys, Jimmie and Freddie, who, with their mother, purpose visiting friends in that section for a short time. Al. has the reputation of being a good and faithful clerk, and we wish him success at his new place of business.

—The Beech Creek R. R. Company, says the Lock Haven *Express*, are now giving the people along their line a most excellent train service. The morning train west passing Lock Haven at 8:46 is very convenient for passengers going to Snow Shoe, Philipsburg and all points in the bituminous coal region. The train east passing Lock Haven at 8:46 a. m., hauls a through car to Philadelphia and is a fast train all the way, arriving in New York at 6:40 p. m. There are three passenger trains each way per day on the Beech Creek road, and travelers will find its service to be highly satisfactory in both directions.

Republican Gains in Centre County!

BELLEFONTE DOES NOT DO HER DUTY, BUT THE REST OF THE COUNTY COMES TO THE RESCUE.

The Democratic Majority in the County Reduced to Less than 800.

The election in this vicinity was one of the quietest ever experienced. As predicted, only a very light vote was polled. Evidently, in the borough the Democrats were more alive to the interests of the occasion than the Republicans, and the home of so many prominent men, which should give no uncertain sound in her Republicanism, shows only about a half hundred majority for the Republican candidates.

But the vote in the county, taken entire, shows most encouraging signs of Republican progress. Even the Democratic estimates, and there are at this writing—11 o'clock a. m.—only two or three precincts yet to hear from, show that Day's majority over Quay will be less than 800, a gratifiying gain indeed.

We give below the vote of Bellefonte borough and such other precincts as we have had time to note down. They are a fair index to the vote in the entire county.

West Ward, Treasurer—Quay 71, Day 44, Spangler 1. Jury Commissioner—Hess 68, Roan 48. Coroner—Lytle 66, Hoy 47, Harris 3.

North Ward, Treasurer—Quay 176, Day 100 Spangler 8. Jury Commissioner—Hess 175, Roan 105. Coroner—Hoy 130, Lytle 150.

South Ward, Teasurer—Quay 93, Day 145, Whitney 3, Spangler 3. Jury Commissioner—Hess 95, Roan 148, Way 3. Coroner—Lytle 84, Hoy 160, Smith 3. Quay's plurality in the borough 51, Hess plurality 37, Hoy's plurality 37.

Syring Township, Treasurer—Quay 178, Day 154, Spangler 5, Whitney 2. Jury Commissioner—Hess 169, Roan 163, Way 5. Coroner—Lytle 173, Hoy 156, Smith 5.

Benner Township, Treasurer—Quay 39, Day 101. Spangler 1, Whitney 1. Jury Commissioner—Roan 113, Hess 28. Coroner—Hoy 104, Lytle 38.

Half Moon Township, Treasurer—Quay 66, Day 25, Whitney 1, Spangler 3. Jury Commissioner—Hess 60, Roan 25, Way 10. Coroner—Lytle 63, Hoy 25, Smith 6.

Unionville Borough, Treasurer—Quay 47, Day 32, Spangler 6, Whitney 3. Jury Commissioner—Hess 48, Roan 34, Way 3. Coroner—Lytle 48, Hoy 35, Smith 3

Worth Township, Treasurer—Quay 69, Day 44, Whitney 2, Spangler 4. Jury Commissioner—Hess 72, Roan 45, Way 2. Coroner—Lytle 72, Hoy 45, Smith 2.

Rush Township (N. P.), Treasurer—Quay 34, Day 78. Jury Commissioner—Roan 77, Hess 36. Coroner—Hoy 75, Lytle 38.

Rush Township (S. P.), Treasurer—Day 31. Jury Commissioner—Roan 30. Coroner—Hoy 30.

Union Township, Treasurer—Day 54, Quay 97, Whitney 1, Spangler 7.

Jury Commissioner—Roan 56, Hess 101, Way 1.

Coroner—Hoy 56, Lytle 101.

Milesburg Borough, Treasurer—Quay 85, Day 26, Whitney 5, Spangler 9.

Jury Commissioner—Roan 30; Hess 84, Way 6.

Coroner—Hoy 28, Lytle 84, Smith 8.

Walker township, Treasurer—Day 133, Quay 65, Spangler 3. Jury Commissioner—Roan 34, Hess 66. Coroner—Hoy 124, Lytle 66.

Boggs township (E. P.), Treasurer—Quay 52, Day 47. Jury Commissioner—Roan 47, Hess 52. Coroner—Hoy 47, Lytle 52.

Boggs township (W. P.), Treasurer—Quay 101, Day 69, Spangler 11, Whitney 8. Jury Commissioner—Hess 99, Roan 74, Way 12. Coroner—Lytle 98, Hoy 72, Smith 15.

Taylor township, Treasurer—Quay 58, Day 16. Jury Commissioner—Roan 15, Hess 57, Way 1. Corener—Hoy 15, Lytle 57.

Philipsburg, 2d ward, Treasurer—Quay 71, Day 96, Spangler 1. Jury Commissioner—Hess 77, Roan 91. Coroner—Lytle 99, Hoy 68, Alport 1.

Philipsburg, 3d ward, Treasurer—Day 44, Quay 49, Spangler 1. Jury Commissioner—Roan 42, Hess 51. Coroner—Hoy 33, Lytle 60.

Curtin Township, Treasurer—Quay 21, Day 31, Spangler 3. Jury Commissioner—Roan 33, Hess 22. Coroner—Hoy 33, Lytle 22.

Huston Township, Treasurer—Quay 77, Day 34, Whitney 1. Jury Commissioner—Hess 71, Roan 39, Way 1. Coroner—Lytle 77, Hoy 33, Smith 1.

—An interesting story is told about the peculiar actions of a young man who when only 15 years old, left the home of his father, John Braucher, an old-fashioned German farmer living in Buffalo Valley, not far from Mifflintown, Pa. This son, Charles, was angry when he left home, and remained in the vicinity for several years, retaining an affection for his father, but ashamed to return home, although the old gentleman is rich. Recently, however, he became reconciled and then went West. There he has become suddenly rich, and now he will come home, wed "the girl he left behind him" and live happy the remainder of his life. Moral—Don't get mad and don't leave home, and then you will escape some of the trouble which fell to lot of this foolish young man.

—Mr. Arthur Taylor is now the President of the Adelphic Club. It is a grand thing to have a President in the family.

Recollections of Sunday.

Jack Frost came very early on Sunday morning and painted every roof, boardwalk and blade of grass a pure white. Soon after his arrival a cold, damp, chilling wind came blowing from the southeast and before one could say "Jack Robinson" the paint applied by Jack Frost had disappeared. The wind sent clouds scudding across the sky, ever coming thicker and thicker until the sun was completely hid. The comparatively pleasant weather of the morning attracted many people to the various churches. The rain began to fall about 2:30 o'clock p. m. and the remainder of the day was disagreeable.

St. John's P. E. church, on Allegheny street, was very comfortable inside, made so by steam heat and proper ventilation. The rector's morning text was from Hebrews 11:1, "Wherefore, seeing that we are also compassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race which is set before us." It was a discourse full of spiritual comfort and benefit. St. Luke 11:9 was the place from whence he chose the evening text. It reads: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The lessons in regard to man's importunity in asking and God's faithfulness in giving were drawn from the narrative given from the 5th to the 10th verses of the same chapter.

Rev. J. F. Delong conducted the meeting at 4 o'clock in Y. M. C. A. hall. In doing so he drew a strong comparison between the character and work of the prophets Elijah and Elisha. Their dissimilarity in character and Christian conduct is certainly peculiarly striking. Elijah was all fire, zeal, energy, without tenderness or patience; Elisha was less zealous and strong, but with more love and tenderness for humanity. Their appearance and mode of life were equally dissimilar. There are many Christians like them. Each has his place where he can be specially useful. The Christian should aim to have zeal as well as patience and tenderness.

Rev. William Laurie, in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, preached from the text in John 15:5—"I am the vine." It was one of Rev. Mr. Laurie's very best efforts. The holy communion followed the morning service and three persons united with the church.

In the Lutheran church Rev. Chas. T. Steck preached both morning and evening. Both sermons were on the same subject, "The Insufficiency of Earthly possessions to satisfy spiritual needs." The morning text was from John 6:35, "And Jesus said unto him, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." The evening text was an unusual, but not very familiar one from Isaiah, the exact chapter and verse of which we are not able to give.

Rev. M. K. Foster discoursed on Sunday morning from Matthew 11th chap., 11th verse, "Verily, say unto you, among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he." In the evening his sermon was based on the 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th verses of the 22 chapter of Matthew.

Rev. J. F. Delong, on Sunday morning, read the scripture relating to the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunoch, contained in the 8th chapter of the Acts, and preached therefrom an instructive sermon.

November Meeting of Council.

Mr. L. T. Munson served as President pro tem of the council on Monday evening. Four other members of council were present, constituting a mere quorum.

Clerk Mitchell read the minutes in his distinct, clear voice, and they were approved.

Mr. J. H. Sands and Mr. James McClain appeared in reference to the grade of the alley between Linn and Curtin streets. It is being dug away, to the detriment of property owned by Mr. Sands. It was referred to the Street committee.

Theodore Deschner, the proprietor of the Great Central Gun Works, respectfully complained to council of the condition of Water street running north from High past his establishment. It is filled with debris and no walks are laid in front of the houses there. This injures his business. He respectfully asked council to abate the nuisance. The council seemed to understand the situation and at once authorized the street commissioner to lay a walk in front of Mr. Blair's property on that street; also instructed him to direct the parties owning the debris to move it within twenty-four hours or the street commissioner will do it at their expense.

Then a communication from Borough Engineer, D. M. Butts, relative to Burnside street, was read.

The Street Committee reported that there is great need for another light on the southern side of East High Street leading to the Lutheran church. It was urged that to put one there council must depart from its customary usage of putting lights only at alleys and streets and not before private property. But as it is eminently necessary to give light to the people who climb up the hill to the Lutheran church, council ordered that the Street Committee put a light on the Court House side of that thoroughfare.

The time for the running of the steam and the water pump for October was reported.

Chairman Shortlidge referred in his report to the condition of the cement on the walls of the reservoir, and Mr. Richard McCafferty expressed the opinion that he (McC.) could make a better preparation for the purpose than the cement. The chairman recommended that hereafter a cement be procured which does not have such an excess of lime in it, and also that the walls around the outer edge be roofed to protect them from the storms.

The Market Committee has collected and paid over to Treasurer Gray $21.75.

The Place for a Home.

By far the most beautiful, healthful and comfortable part of this borough for a home is East Curtin street. It excels all other portions in beauty of location. The view from it at almost any time of year is positively grand and inspiring. To the north are the rising hills and mountains, the sides of which in early spring time are clothed in bright green. Then as the season advances the green changes to a darker hue. The fields of waving grain and blossoming clover lie between the beholder and the eternal hills, and each varies and enhances the beauty of the panorama as the seasons change. In Autumn the glory of the foliage grows intenser and almost seems to take on the bright hue and glow of living fire as the brown, and gold, and ruby, and scarlet appear here and there and then in every part, enveloping the mountain. Looking through the Milesburg Gap, can be seen the limpid waters of Spring creek flowing along, perhaps a mile away, but yet easily discernible and adding to the perfect beauty of the perspective. Even in winter when all the scene is snow-clad, if these hilltops are illuminated by the sun, the grandeur of an Arctic scene is presented which can be enjoyed by those who sit quietly at their firesides. On mornings when the snow and ice are clinging in fringes and diadems to every pine, spruce and oak bough, giving back the glory of the sun's rays, they are like a billowy ocean of spray.

Toward the south the entire town can be seen, the houses clustering in the valleys and on the elevations, while beyond them is a range of mountains. The view is far-reaching in all directions.

The exhilarating winds that come sweeping through the gap are pure and life-giving. Curtin street is never dusty, because the dust is all blown from it upon the lower portions of the town. The wonder is that it is as clean as it now happens to be, as it is many weeks since the street commissioner has been seen in that vicinity. Even the cows seem to recognize it as the garden spot of the borough and gather there in droves, although their presence does not contribute to the attractiveness of the street. It is just far enough from the "hurly burly" of the borough to render the walk pleasant and the rest after it is reached enjoyable. There is room enough on the street for several more great houses with spacious grounds around them.

Thanksgiving.

President Cleveland, in proclaiming the 26th inst. a day of thanksgiving and prayer, says: "The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of trouble and danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should, one day in every year for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God, and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts.

On that day let all secular business be suspended; and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our preservation as a united nation and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political revulsion; for the blessings of peace and for our safety and quiet while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which, in other lands, has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plenteous crops, which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase the nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our borders, which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance. And let there also be on the day thus set apart a reunion of families sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations; and let the social intercourse of friends with pleasant reminiscence renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling.

And let us by no means forget while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Hallow E'en.

This Saturday evening was Hallow E'en and romantic damsels in Europe and America improved the time honored opportunity to look ahead for a year by such mystic means as are customary to discover whether they are to change their maiden condition and become subject to the tyrant man. There are different methods of peeping into next year, and one is full as trustworthy as another. For instance, a lady fills her mouth full of water and runs helter skelter along the streets for two blocks. If on the way she swallows or ejects any of the water, her chances are over for at least twelve months. Another method, equally effective, of getting a glimpse of an intended husband or wife, is for a candidate to retire with a looking-glass into a cellar. At the hour of midnight the person glares intently into the mirror, and just as the last stroke of twelve has died away, sees looking over his or her shoulder the image of the intended one. This plan has one peculiar merit—as the figure seen is usually the one which is already in the mind's eye, it is likely to be that of the gentleman most in favor.

A game much played on Hallow e'en is diving for chestnuts and apples. The nuts or fruit are placed in a tub of water and the players, with their hands tied behind their back, bob their heads under the water and bring up what they can in their mouths. Sometimes long rows of candle ends, nuts and fruits are tied to a string across the room. The players who are blindfolded, walk toward the string, and, without being allowed to make use of their sense of touch, bite blindly at the dangling prize. If they catch a candle end they are compelled to eat it. Blindman's buff and theatricals are also indulged in, together with fortune telling and mesmerism.

—The Greenback orator, Hon. Thomas Armstrong, should beware how he talks about the Methodist church of Milesburg, and its collections. It just happened that the morning he worshipped in that church and scrutinized its collections so closely, said collections were for the trustees. As the trustees are not in debt, no need was felt to make the offering large and it amounted to only 69 cents. But on the same day, when a special offering was made, for another object, more than $20 was given. The Milesburg Methodist congregation, it is true, are not rich, but they are very liberal and the average contributions exceed $7 per year for each member, which is what many congregations cannot say. The congregation is out of debt and their credit is first-class, and Mr. Armstrong should go slow about representing them as notable illustrations of poverty.

Change of Date for the Moody Meetings.

Everybody will be glad to know that the date for the visit of Mr. Moody to this place has been changed from the 18th and 19th to Monday and Tuesday, November 9th and 10th. Consequently, there will be only a few more days to elapse between the present date and that of his visit. Wherever this wonderful man has gone blessings have descended upon the people to whom he has preached. He is to-day the world's most successful and eminent evangelist. Arrangements will at once be made that will permit everybody to hear him during the two days of his stay.

—Gen. James A. Beaver is at home after a campaigning tour of two weeks. He delivered a speech every night and sometimes two in one evening. Most of his time was spent in Philadelphia and vicinity, and to his work is largely due the splendid Republican vote in the Quaker City. If the Republicans in every State of the Union were as true to the cause as the General the results in those States would be better for the Republicans. There is now no more popular Republican in the State than General Beaver, and he richly deserves it all.

—The following directions for preserving chestnuts may be interesting to many boys and girls who annually hoard up a supply of nuts. When first gathered put in a common bag, not a paper one, and expose them a few days to the sun and air, stirring them over occasionally so they do not sweat or mould. They will become a little wilted, and when this is the case uniformly and they seem dry, hang them in the cellar, so that no mouse or rat can reach them. If properly cured when placed there, they will remain soft and sweet all winter.

—It is said that the difficulty was experienced Tuesday in the South ward in registration of voters that occur every year. When the voters came to deposit their ballots life long citizens of the ward found that they were not registered. As both Democrats and Republicans were omitted, it shows that the omission was inexcusable carelessness.

—Mr. R. M. Magee, the indefatigable insurance man, has been in Bellefonte all week, but he has so much business on hand when in town and is kept in his office so closely that people don't often have an opportunity to see him. Mr Magee is such a pleasant gentleman and such a correct business man that we do not wonder he is kept busy.

—The weather during the past few days has not been as fine as most of the preceding Autumn. Chilly winds and rains have prevailed for several days.

Personal Pencilings.

Col. D S. Keller was on the sick list last week.

S. H. Diehl, of Aaronsburg, has gone to Colorado.

Will Speer will vote the Prohibition ticket in the year 1887.

Mr. W. L. Malin was at the Hepburn House, Williamsport, on Tuesday.

John Kline and Henry Keller spent Sunday at their homes in Boalsburg.

Miss Lula Meek is visiting in Pittsburg, expecting to remain several days.

Miss Ida Ocker, of Madisonburg, expects to spend the winter in Clearfield.

Mr. C. E. Emerick, of Centre Hall, is finishing his medical studies in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harry Teats and Mrs. Aaron Williams are visiting friends in Aaronsburg.

Mr. George L. Potter is building a neat stable in the rear of his Linn street property.

Our friend, Hard Harris, has been having a royal good time in Philadelphia for several days.

Mr. William Lyon, the meat market man, returned from the city on Thursday afternoon.

Andy Musser, son of J. H. Musser, of Aaronsburg, is attending Millersville Normal school.

Mr. Morrison is the name of the gentlemanly instructor of Aaronsburg advanced schools.

Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in Williamsport Thursday afternoon.

Messrs F. C. Montgomery and Bond Valentine were passengers on the 10:35 train west Tuesday morning.

Rev. George D. Penepacker and family, late of Altoona, went west to Duluth on the fast line on Monday.

Mr. W. R. Teller and Mrs. Teller, who have been absent from town several days, returned home this morning.

Mr. J. C. Weaver, of Penn street, was away from town all last week on a business trip, but came home on Saturday.

It is said that Mr. Wilmer Crow has gravitated into the general secretary business again, now being located in Pottstown.

Mrs. R. M. Magee started to Philadelphia Saturday morning to remain during the very interesting temperance convention then in progress there.

Mr. James Irwin, who has been employed in Snow Shoe for several weeks past, moved his family there on Thursday. Sorry to lose so good a citizen.

Mr. D. M. Butts, the civil engineer, has been in Clearfield county during the past month running the lines for a new railroad. He is at home again for a short time, however.

Among the inhabitants of Aaronsburg at present away from home are Mr. and Mrs. Absolom Musser, who are in Akron, O., and Mrs. James P. Coburn and Mrs. Eva Rodgers, in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. E. Gray, who is a student in the Albany Law School, came home to vote for Col. Quay and will have the pleasure of knowing that he elected him. Mr. Gray was in town Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Weaver, who has been away almost all the time during the past two weeks, remained in town on Tuesday only long enough to deposit his vote and then departed again on the 9:32 train.

Mr. I. D. Garman started on Tuesday to Philadelphia, where he has accepted a position with D. F. Conover & Co., wholesale jewelers, Seventh and Chestnut streets. Mr. Garman is a pleasant, genial young gentleman who is sure to succeed, and we predict prosperity for him.

—All the farmers and farmers' boys in this Commonwealth should know that on the 23d of last June the Legislature passed a law for the benefit of agriculture and the protection of game, by offering a bounty of two dollars for every wild cat killed, one dollar for every red or gray fox slain, fifty cents for every mink, weasel, hawk or owl, excepting the screech or barn owl. Persons who kill any of the above, and desire the reward, must go before a Justice of Peace with the slain bird or animal and make an affidavit of the time and place of the killing, when an order will be drawn on the County Treasurer for what they are entitled to.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—There is a qualitative test for butter so simple that any housewife can put it into successful practice. A clean piece of white paper is smeared with a little of the suspected butter. The paper is then rolled up and set on fire. If the butter is pure the smell of the burning paper is rather pleasant, but the odor is distinctly tallowy if the "butter" is made up wholly or in part of animal lard.

—Mr. Milton Furey, the new teacher of the colored school, is doing first-class work in that school. He says that the pupils attending there are intelligent and bright, and are working industriously. The school has been favored recently with a visit from Superintendent Wolf and from some of the directors.

MARRIED.

HARTER—ULRICH.—On the 18th instant, at the home of the groom, in Penn township, by Rev. S. M. Mounts, Mr. Alvin M. Harter and Annie E. Ulrich.